

I.R. NEWSPAPER REGY.
RECEIVED 27 MAR 1859.

Thomas Fox

1077

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 732.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

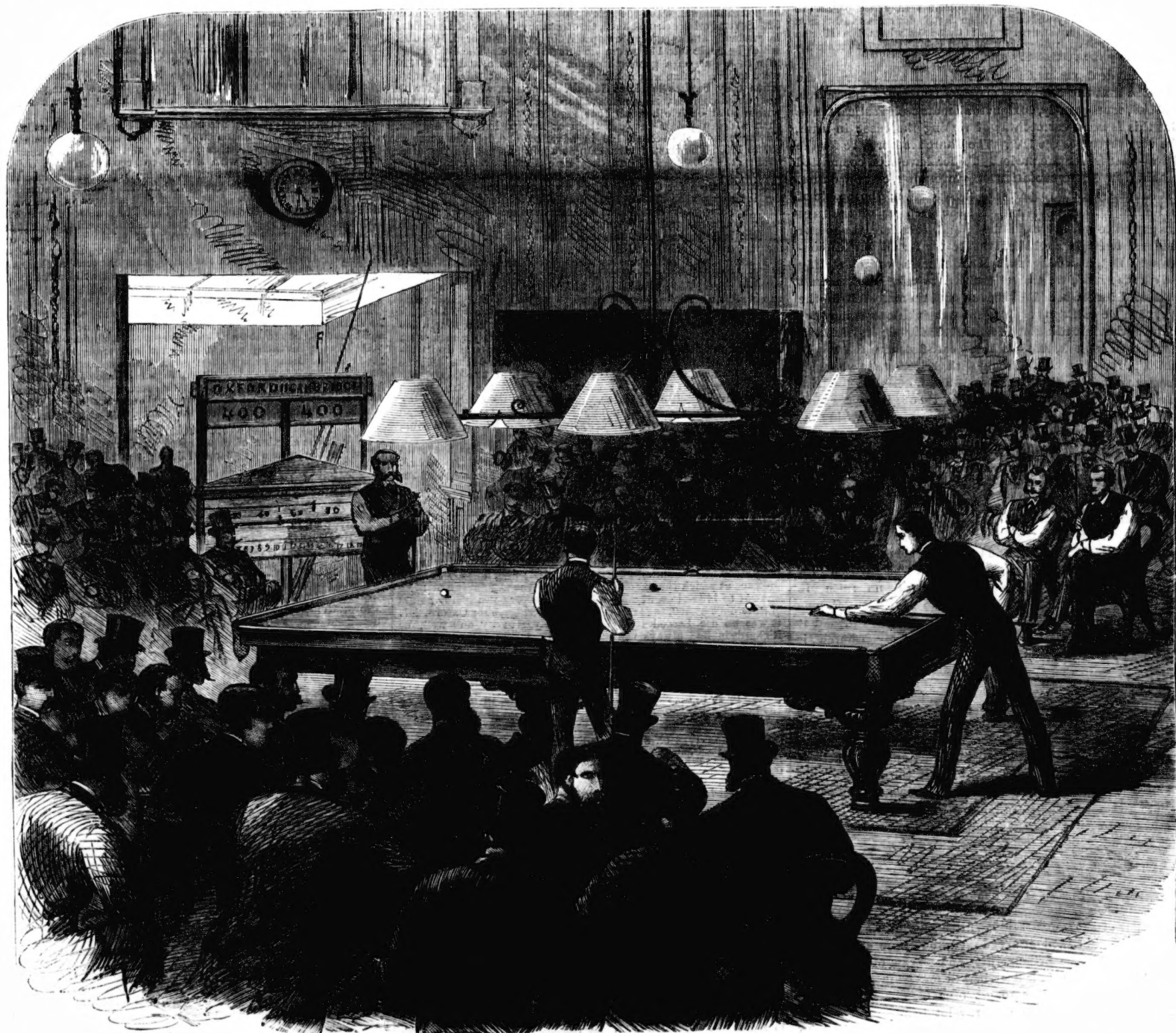
THE DEBATE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

THE great Parliamentary battle is over, and the victory won; but that, indeed, was never doubtful. The second reading of the Government bill disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church has been carried by the decisive majority of 118 in a House numbering 618 members. It may be truly said, too, that the four important elements in such a debate—right, reasoning, rhetoric, and result—are all on one side. Not but that as good a fight as possible was made by the opponents of the measure; but the balance of force was in every respect against them, as well it might, seeing that theirs was emphatically the worse cause. That some of the defenders of the Irish Church made eloquent speeches, and that Sir Roundell Palmer's (from his point of view) was well reasoned, we may readily admit; but that the great mass of what was said on that side consisted of stale declamation, transparent sophisms, bald assertions, lugubrious prophecy, and bigoted rant, is undeniable.

Mr. Disraeli was ingenious and abusive, but lacked earnestness; Mr. Gathorne Hardy was earnest without being ingenious; Mr. Walpole was lugubrious, but was neither ingenious nor impressive, though no one can doubt his earnestness; Dr. Ball, the member for Dublin University, followed the orthodox course of lawyers in like circumstances, for, having no case, he abused the opposite attorney—that is, made a furious but not very successful assault on voluntarism; and the ruck of Church champions dealt in exploded fallacies and stale commonplaces. To go over so wide a field as this debate covers is neither possible nor desirable; but some points are worthy of comment in consideration of the principles involved and with a view to possible future contingencies.

And, first, let us pay homage to high principle, and honest, though, as we think, mistaken conviction, as exemplified by Sir Roundell Palmer. The course pursued by that hon. and learned gentleman has done much to redeem the politicians

of the age from the reproach of frivolity and self-seeking to which many among them have been obnoxious for some years past. Sir Roundell is the intimate personal friend, and was until last year the close political associate, of Mr. Gladstone; and, had he not chosen to consult his convictions rather than his personal ambition, he would undoubtedly have now occupied the highest judicial position in the land. Sir Roundell Palmer, however, prefers principle to promotion; and we honour his disinterestedness while we regret the subordination of his mind to what we cannot help deeming, and what we are sure he will himself by-and-by deem, timid fears, enervating prejudices, and false reasoning. Sir Roundell concedes disestablishment while he resists disendowment—nay, he even concedes disendowment to the extent of one half the property owned by the Irish Church; and it is almost inconceivable that a mind like his, going so far, does not see its way to go further. More especially surprising is this when we reflect that the



THE UNIVERSITY TWO-HANDED BILLIARD-MATCH AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.



learned gentleman's argument touching one large item of Church revenue—that derived from the tithe rent-charge—was a plea, not for retaining that portion of the Church funds in the hands of the present possessors, but for restoring the tithes to the Church to which they were originally granted—namely, the Roman Catholic communion; for if tithes, when once granted, be unrecalable, then the real "spoliation of the Church" was committed at the Reformation, and the wrong then done should be repaired without an hour's delay. If, on the other hand, such funds can once be dealt with by the State, if they can at one period of time be withdrawn from one body and given to another—and this unquestionably was done some three hundred and odd years ago—then they must necessarily be amenable to a similar operation at another, and we of this generation are as free to alienate them to other than present uses—in fact, to do with them as shall seem most desirable—as were our forefathers in the days of Elizabeth. So that Sir Roundell's plea falls to the ground, or carries him to a conclusion diametrically opposed to what he wishes.

And the same is true as regards the argument adduced by Mr. Walpole. As a contemporary pertinently puts it:—

Why does Mr. Walpole support the Irish Church? Because it "secures to the people the ordinances of religion and pastoral superintendence." Because it secures "a rule of doctrine and a form of worship which the clergy and laity have equally agreed upon." Because of those by whom it is "used and valued the great mass are the poor of the land." And because it recognises the Royal supremacy through which, and through which alone, a barrier is raised against the introduction of Ritualism and Rationalism. The first three of Mr. Walpole's reasons might have had something in them if they had been urged against the overthrow of a Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland. Under the actual circumstances they are grotesquely inapplicable. To secure to the people the ordinances of a religion in which they do not believe, and a pastoral superintendence which they reject, is an odd way of giving them the benefits of an Establishment. The promise is certainly not fulfilled in the spirit, however it may be kept in the letter. As to the maintenance of a rule of doctrine and a form of worship which the clergy and laity have equally agreed upon, all that can be said is that in any sense in which a politician can use the words neither the clergy nor the laity of Ireland have ever agreed to anything of the kind. To the statesman the laity of a country are the people of the country, and the clergy of a country are the clergy whom the body of the people recognise as such. If Mr. Walpole wishes the Established Church of Ireland to maintain doctrines and worship agreed upon by clergy and laity, he had better propose to transfer the endowments *en bloc* to the 4,500,000 Irishmen who are the real Irish laity, and to the clergy whose doctrines they accept, and to whose discipline they submit. When that is done his third reason will have some pertinence, for of those by whom the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is used and valued the great mass are undoubtedly the poor of the land.

A great deal was made by Mr. Disraeli and others of the doctrine that the State was merely a trustee for the Church, and had, consequently, no right to alienate ecclesiastical funds. But this is not a correct way of stating the case; in truth, the very reverse is the fact. The Church is a trustee for the State—that is, for the nation. To her have been committed certain funds on condition of performing certain duties. But she has failed to perform those duties; the people of Ireland reject her ministrations; the purposes of the trust committed to her are unfulfilled; and, therefore, the sooner the trust itself is abolished the better for all parties concerned. But, assuming that Mr. Disraeli's way of stating the case is sound, we are yet entitled to ask, Was the trust instituted for the benefit of the few or of the many? If for the few, then we call upon them to show their title to monopolise property that is in its nature essentially national; and if for the many, then we ask, Are the many satisfied with the way in which the trust is managed and with the persons to whom its management is confided? If not—and notoriously the Irish people are dissatisfied on both points—then is it not the most reasonable, as well as the most just, thing in the world that a new and more equitable arrangement should be made?

The debate developed in a lamentable degree the lack of faith in truth and trust in Divine promises which adventitious aids to religion—that is, State ecclesiastical establishments—are so apt to induce. Nearly every speaker against the bill proclaimed his distrust of voluntarism, and declared that, without State aid, the Protestant Church in Ireland could not exist. Well, that, divested of all surplusage of words, must either mean that there is no truth in Episcopalian Protestantism or that those orators have no faith in the power of truth. There is no getting off one or other horn of this dilemma. "Great is truth, and it must prevail," said a high authority; "My Church is founded upon a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it," said the Founder of Christianity. But Churchmen in these days have changed all that. Their doctrine is, "Powerful is error, and it must prevail unless the apostles of truth—the servants of Heaven—be subverted by the wealth of this world; the powers of darkness are too potent for the Powers of Light, and must conquer unless the help of State-paid priests be called in to adjust the balance." If this be not rank practical infidelity, we know not what is.

But let these gentlemen and those whom they represent take comfort and courage. The history of the world in the past and its condition in the present amply prove that religion, left to itself, is fully competent to take care of itself. The first apostles of Christianity were neither established nor endowed, and yet they triumphantly carried the doctrines of their Master over the whole of the then civilised world. The Reformers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were not only not established and endowed, but were exposed to persecution by the principalities and powers of the earth; and yet they made their doctrines to prevail in many lands, and in Great Britain amongst others. The Covenanters of Scotland had neither part nor lot in endowments and establishments; and yet they held their own against both Church and State, America and most of the British colonies

know nothing of establishments and endowments; and yet there places of worship spring up more plentifully, and contributions for religious purposes flow in more liberally, than in any country where State systems of religion obtain. In 1843, the Free Church of Scotland, renouncing its share in endowments and establishments, cast itself on the voluntary efforts of its members; and since then they have built 900 churches, 650 manse, 500 schools, two colleges, and two training schools; and have raised no less than £8,000,000 sterling for the support of their pastors and the propagation of religion in various parts of the world. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, neither established nor endowed—nay, scorning both—has done nearly as much as the Free Church. The Dissenters of England, depending entirely on voluntary effort, have won nearly half the population from the richly endowed and politically favoured Church, and have carried the means of worship and the ministrations of religion into quarters where the State institution, with all the so-called aids at her command, had failed to penetrate. In fine, voluntarism in Ireland has not only kept endowment and establishment at bay, but has, according to the showing of Church champions themselves, steadily increased the hold of the Roman Catholic faith upon the people of that country. When, therefore, voluntarism has succeeded so well everywhere and with everyone else, why should it not answer for the maintenance and spread of Episcopal Protestantism, if the adherents of the Irish Church be as true to themselves and as faithful to their creed as have been other and much less happily circumstanced bodies?

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BILLIARD-MATCHES.

The Oxford and Cambridge billiard-matches were played last Saturday, at St. James's Hall. That both ought to have been won by Cambridge no one can doubt, and but for the self-confidence of the single-handed player, who held his opponents too cheap in the double match, last year's double defeat would have been retrieved. The double match was fixed to commence at three o'clock, the competitors being, for Oxford, Lascelles (Pembroke) and Parker-Jervis (St. John's) against H. A. Richardson (Trinity) and Taylor (Jesus), for Cambridge. The Oxford man won the toss, the order of play being Lascelles, Taylor, Parker-Jervis, Richardson. The last-named player was the first to make a show, and his break was 32. This manifest advantage he did not maintain, as the Oxford men kept within a little and gradually crept up to him till 36 to 43 were called. Taylor then had a run, and Richardson helped him again, when the score stood—Cambridge, 80; Oxford, 52. Several misses ensued until, through the good play of Lascelles, he gradually and as surely drew up and did the first hundred, 108 to 96, which he made into 116 before he left the table. The Cambridge men then put on a goodly addition to the score, and 127 to 125 were called. There was considerable cheering at this, and more when they became level, at 134 all. Lascelles, who played with undoubted coolness, now made a good break of 14, and, running within 10 of each other, all four kept on, there not being more than a dozen points between them at any period of the game. Taylor passed the second 100 in advance, and left the score at 207 to 133. The Oxford men caught their antagonists just after passing the 200th point, and they were almost even until Taylor made a brilliant break of 31. It looked like a foregone conclusion then for Cambridge, as Taylor was most indubitably the inferior player of the two; but Richardson played several strokes somewhat carelessly, letting in Lascelles, who, with great coolness and judgment, made up a great portion of the lost ground, but failed at the pinch, and in passing the third 100 the Cambridge team were 36 ahead. There was some small difference as they progressed, either the one or the other reducing or increasing the numbers until the game stood—Oxford, 354; Cambridge, 357; Lascelles playing steadily and well, and Richardson with, as it proved, a misplaced confidence. Taylor, who had played apparently nervously, held his own throughout a series of strokes, and went past the fourth 100 at 401 to 387. As at the boat-race, the Cambridge men were caught at the finish. Richardson played by no means up to his proper form. When they were at 431 to 432, and 441 to 447, the Trinity College, Cambridge, man, did a break of two dozen, but shortly afterwards made a bad miss and allowed the Oxford men to overhaul himself and partner. They went on easily, holding their own, with more than one judicious miss; and, though Richardson managed to get to 479, Lascelles did better, and won, with the valuable aid of his partner, by 21 points.

No one who saw the play could have doubted that the overweening confidence of the Cambridge men lost them the match, which at any time was in their hands, though the steadiness of the Oxford leader was observable and highly praised. In the single-handed game Richardson ran away from his opponent at the outset. In passing the first half hundred he led by more than half, and at the first hundred was 70 ahead. He soon got a lead of 100, and that was never perceptibly diminished, if it be excepted that it was reduced some 20 points. However, the Light Blue man had never any difficulty whatever in making it up. They stood at—Cambridge, 202; Oxford, 104; and, notably to show the pace at which the match was played by the Cambridge man, he was 251 to 148—time, 54 min. There were very nearly 100 points in difference at 300, the score being—Cambridge, 301; Oxford, 207. It was no use Lascelles playing carefully, steadily, and well, for Richardson had always the game in hand. At 350 to 250, the Cambridge man put on 31, but did not daunt his opponent, who played with undoubted pluck, but unavailingly, Richardson, 401, Lascelles, 295 being recorded. On they went, the Light Blue man still keeping the best of it, 110, 120, 130 being his advantage, and adding more to his total at the finish, which was in his favour by 136 points.

THE OPERATIVES ON STRIKE AT PRESTON are receiving relief from local union funds, and the assistance in some departments is said to range from 7s. to 10s. per head. Unless some concession is made on the part of the workmen, no fewer than 16,000 will be out of employment within three weeks. The distress at Blackburn is also very great. On Saturday the large number of 4271 persons received parochial relief in that union.

MUCH TOO GOOD FOR HIM.—A romantic attempt at self-destruction has recently occurred at the Duchess of Beaufort's Wood, Stoke Park, near Bristol. A young man of the grade of a commercial clerk, named William Derman, had, in company with a young woman named Ireland, to whom he was paying his addresses, walked out from Bristol to the wood, which is a favourite walk with the residents of that city. Whilst in the wood some disagreement arose, and young Derman left his companion and went away. Finding that, after a lapse of many minutes, he did not return, Miss Ireland went in search of him, and was horrified at finding her lover suspended by his handkerchief from the branch of a tree. As soon as the first shock had passed over, the young woman, with much presence of mind, clambered up the tree, and, having no knife of any kind to cut the noose, and being unable to untie the knot, she seized the handkerchief with her teeth, and so far managed to tear it that it became unequal to the young man's weight, and he fell to the ground. Having removed the pressure from his neck, she screamed for assistance, and some labourers who were working in an adjacent field hastened to the spot. The young man was insensible; but the loan of a waggone was obtained through the kindness of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, and the rash youth, who is only about nineteen years of age, was driven with all speed to the Bristol Royal Infirmary. He received every attention from the surgeons of that institution; but he nevertheless lies in a very precarious state.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has had an attack of influenza. His Majesty spent a considerable time, it seems, in the open courtyard of the Tuileries last week, witnessing some experiments with gas, and to this circumstance his illness is attributed. The Emperor's illness, however, would appear to have been very slight, as his Majesty was out driving in the Champs Elysées on Monday, and on the same day he presided at a meeting of the council of State. The Emperor will be sixty-one years of age on the 20th of next month.

Last Saturday there was a debate in the Chamber on the army contingent, and Marshal Niel, in reply to some attacks upon the new military law, expressed his regret that they should be made at a time when countries had been annexed and Powers overthrown. France was of all countries, he said, the least disposed to submit to insult, and she would consider it the greatest misfortune that could happen to her to find herself outraged while unarmed. This speech was received with cheers, and an amendment reducing the contingent to 80,000 men was rejected by 195 to 23 votes.

The Emperor has resolved to abolish the system of workmen's books known in France as *livrets*. These books contain certificates of character from employers, and the men are compelled to possess them. A Council of State was held for the purpose of discussing the question. At this Council his Majesty announced his intention of abolishing the system of *livrets*, and said the measure would be the completion of a series in favour of the working classes. He did not expect increased popularity from it, but hoped to acquire fresh energy to resist evil passions.

M. Louis Ulbach, an eminent French journalist, was recently fined 300*fr.* for stating that the name Napoleon was derived from two Greek words which signified hangman. The Public Minister thought the sentence too light, and appealed against it to the Imperial Court. The result is that M. Ulbach's fine has been raised to 500*fr.*, and, in addition, he is to suffer six months' imprisonment. M. Ulbach is a candidate for the representation of the Aube.

BELGIUM.

The Franco-Belgian railway dispute approaches its termination. On Sunday M. Vander Stichelen and M. de la Guéronnière definitively settled the form of an official declaration of the views adopted by the Governments of France and Belgium upon the disputed question. The document declares that Belgium is animated by loyal and friendly intentions towards France, and that the industrial question connected with the railway convention will form the subject of negotiations by a commission composed not only of men representing special railway interests but also including politicians and diplomatists. The commissioners will report upon prospective measures for drawing closer together the relations affecting the interests of the two countries. M. Frère-Orban, who leaves Brussels for Paris during the week, will take part in the deliberations of the commissioners, as also will M. Rouher.

ITALY.

The King received on Tuesday a Neapolitan deputation, who presented his Majesty with a civic golden crown, and an address, signed by 16,000 persons of all classes of the city of Naples, in honour of the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne. After Easter the Minister of War will present a bill in the Chamber of Deputies for the reorganisation of the army.

Count Usedom, hitherto Prussian Minister at Florence, had a private audience of the King on Sunday, before taking his departure. His Majesty presented him with his portrait set in brilliants.

The subject of duelling has been brought up in the Chamber by General Bixio, who asked why the law was not more stringently enforced against this practice, and announced that he should bring in a bill with a view to accomplish that object. The Minister of Grace and Justice, in his reply, maintained that the fault did not rest with the law, but with public opinion. It was considered a point of honour among all engaged in duelling to withhold information from the authorities. The practice, meanwhile, continues in full vigour. Only last week a meeting took place between two young men, sons of persons of good position, and one of them was wounded. The duel over, disputes respecting it arose, and now the father of one of the combatants has sent a challenge to the father of the other, and a second duel will be the result unless prevented by friends.

SPAIN.

The draught of the new Constitution of Spain has been issued. Its main provisions are that the Government is to be Monarchical, and that there are to be two Chambers—a Senate and a Congress.

On Monday evening a demonstration was made in Madrid, by about 200 women, as a protest against the conscription. They formed a procession, and marched to the Palace of the Cortes to present a petition. They were not dispersed until a late hour, and after several ineffectual attempts had been made. Pickets of militia have been stationed near the palace, as a precaution.

HUNGARY.

In Buda the election of deputies to the Hungarian Diet has resulted in the return of Baron Eötvös, the Minister of Public Worship, and M. Haymann, the burgomaster of the town, both partisans of M. Deak. The result of the elections up to the present time is in favour of the Deak party.

TURKEY.

Photiades Bey, the new Turkish Envoy, has left for Athens. M. Rangabe, the Greek Minister at Paris, has been appointed in the same capacity to the Sublime Porte.

THE UNITED STATES.

The representatives of foreign Powers paid their respects to President Grant on the 11th inst. In replying to their congratulations, the new President thanked them for the expression of their good wishes towards him and the nation by which he had been chosen, and said it should be his constant endeavour to maintain the relations of peace and friendship now existing between the countries they represented and the United States. "This," says the *New York Times*, "does not look like immediate war with England on account of the Alabama treaty, or with France because her troops went to Mexico, or with Turkey because she holds on to Crete, or with the rest of the world, to keep our hands in."

Mr. A. T. Stewart, in formally resigning his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, informed President Grant of the steps which he had taken to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1789. He was willing to transfer, during the period of his holding office, every interest he had in the profits of his business to gentlemen in whom the public had confidence, and to authorise them to apply the amount to charitable purposes. But the difficulty could not be overcome, and Mr. Stewart was therefore content to support the Administration in a private capacity.

Mr. Andrew Johnson the ex-President of the United States, has been received with much enthusiasm in Baltimore. A procession was formed to escort him from the railway station into the town, and at night he was entertained at a grand dinner given in his honour by the civic authorities. His health was proposed, in highly eulogistic terms, as the "defender and martyr of the Constitution who for the sake of the people had bared his breast to the shafts of calumny, and risked all that is dear to the man and the citizen." Mr. Johnson very briefly returned thanks, saying that he felt more pride in being an American citizen than that night than he should in being President over a violated Constitution. His deliverance was the greatest case of emancipation since the rebellion. He stood there a free man, and would rather be a free man than President and a slave.

BRAZIL.

The intelligence from Paraguay reports no new incident of importance. Councillor Paranhos, Brazilian Minister of Foreign

Affairs, has gone to Asuncion to form a provisional Government; but it is believed that the Paraguayan people still adhere to Lopez. The Marquis de Caxias, General Argollo, and Viscount de Inhauma, Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, have returned to Rio de Janeiro from the war. The Marquis de Caxias was coldly received both by the Emperor and the people. It is stated that the Conte d'Eu will be the new Generalissimo of the Brazilian forces.

A telegram received at the Argentine Legation in Lisbon states that "Lopez was hiding in the mountains with a few followers. He massacred all who refused to join him."

HAYTI.

The latest intelligence from Hayti states that all the wealthy merchants are leaving the country, and that the western portion of the island is in a state of anarchy.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND HIS MINISTERS.

The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 13th inst., gives the following details regarding the recent changes in President Grant's Cabinet:—

"All hope of overcoming the obstacles which stood in the way of the acceptance by Mr. Stewart of the portfolio of the Treasury Department being abandoned, General Grant accepted his resignation with great regret on Tuesday, and then took two days for deliberation upon his next step. In these two days several things transpired which led the President to determine upon making two other changes in the Cabinet. The new Secretary of State, Mr. Washburne, was kind enough to make known his willingness to exchange Washington for Paris.

"It was well known that, although Major-General Schofield had been retained in the office of Secretary of War, that officer was anxious to be relieved and permitted to rejoin the army; and as the President now found that he had two new appointments to make, he resolved to make a clean sweep of it, and select a successor for Schofield also. Thus on Thursday morning he sent to the Senate the nomination of Hamilton Fish, of New York, for Secretary of State, vice Mr. Washburne, resigned; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of the Treasury, vice Mr. Stewart, declined; and Major-General John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, for Secretary of War, vice Major-General Schofield, resigned. The Senate confirmed the nominations without delay, and as soon as Mr. Fish arrives here, which will be on Monday, the new Cabinet will be complete. It is as follows:—Hamilton Fish, of New York, Secretary of State; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, Secretary of War; Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior; J. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General; John A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, Postmaster-General. What is to be said of the new appointments? To exchange Washburne for Fish is an incalculable gain; to accept Boutwell for Stewart is an incalculable loss; and to substitute Rawlins for Schofield is neither loss nor gain, both being the right men for the place.

"The Hon. Hamilton Fish is not a brilliant statesman, or a great man in any way; but he is a gentleman by birth, a scholar, and a most estimable, judicious, and upright citizen. He is a native of the city of New York, and belongs to one of the old families of that metropolis, famous all over America for the length of their pedigrees, their wealth, and their respectability. He was born in 1808; his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Fish, was an officer in the revolutionary war, and an intimate friend of General Washington and Alexander Hamilton; his mother was a daughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, the heir of the last Dutch colonial governor of the province of New York. Mr. Fish was educated for the law, and was called to the bar in 1830. He was elected to Congress in 1842 as a Whig, served only one term; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1847 and Governor in 1848; and was sent to the United States Senate in 1852, where he remained five years. He then travelled in Europe for some years, and since his return has taken no active part in politics, although he was a member of the Stewart committee for the independent nomination and election of General Grant. He is the possessor of a large hereditary fortune, and of an unblemished private and public character. He is separated by an immeasurable and impassable gulf from the tricky, boisterous, and rude 'politicians' of the period. No more complete antithesis can be imagined than that which might be drawn between his character and that of Mr. Washburne; and, while one must lament that General Grant permitted his personal affection for the latter to blind him to all his faults, he must also wonder at the good judgment or the good luck which has led to the selection of Mr. Fish. In his hands the foreign affairs of the United States will be well managed, if he is permitted to have his own way in their control. He has a mature and sound judgment; he is cautious and circumspect; he is familiar with foreign countries, as well through study as by personal observation; and he has the accomplishment, so astonishingly rare among American public men, of understanding and speaking the Continental languages.

"I should be glad to be able to say something cheerful in regard to the new appointment for Secretary of the Treasury, but it is impossible. I suppose it must be confessed that the appointment of Mr. Boutwell is the work of the politicians and not of the President. The high tariff men, the manufacturers, the professional politicians—all who desire that the Treasury shall continue to be an engine for the accomplishment of partisan work and the furtherance of class interests—regarded the nomination of Mr. Stewart as a fatal blow to their schemes; they exult over the nomination of Mr. Boutwell as a great victory. They may possibly be deceived, but they think they know their man. There seems to be no reason to believe that General Grant considers Mr. Boutwell to be the right man for the place. In 1862 Mr. Boutwell was Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but he displayed an inaptitude for the discharge of the duties of that inferior office, which is a bad comment on his capability for the post which he is now to assume. When his friends urged his appointment to a Cabinet office, General Grant replied that he thought he might do for the Department of the Interior, which is a place generally given to a third or fourth rate man. He now places him at the head of the most important of all the departments, and it is not reasonable to suppose that this was the spontaneous act of the President's free will. Mr. Boutwell has served in Congress six years, but he has never shown that he knew or cared much about financial matters. He has proposed but one financial measure, nor has he made himself felt in any of the unending debates which have occurred upon the measures proposed by other members. He is sound enough on the question of paying the debt in gold, and is opposed to an increase of the debt; but that is about all that can be said of his financial views. I have looked through the files of the *Congressional Globe* (the American Hansard) to find the record of what the new Secretary of the Treasury had said concerning the debt. Last July he proposed, as an amendment to a bill then pending in the Senate, a measure providing for the funding of 1,200,000,000 dols. of the public debt, in bonds due in fifteen years at 5 per cent, in twenty years at 4½ per cent, and in twenty-five years at 3½ per cent, payable here, or at London, Paris, or Frankfurt. Mr. Boutwell is a native of Massachusetts, and is fifty years old. He read law when a young man, but entered political life when he was twenty-four years old, and has since been a politician. He was a Democrat up to 1854, when he deserted that party on the slavery question, and became a Republican. He has never held a higher office than that of member of Congress. He is a magnificent speaker, and, although he is not highly educated, his mental abilities are large. He was one of the managers on the part of the House in the impeachment of President Johnson, and you may remember the peroration of one of his speeches, wherein he banished the accused to the 'Hole in the sky,' which, as he asserted, had been reserved for the devil and his angels. One of

the worst things about him is his fanatical devotion to party. He supported General Butler, the great apostle of repudiation, when that gentleman was asking a re-election last November, on the ground that it would not do to please the Copperheads by defeating a man whom the 'rebels' hated as they did Butler. It is possible that Mr. Boutwell may do no injury in the Treasury; but it is not probable that he will do much good there."

THE LATE DUEL IN SPAIN.

THE mournful event which occurred in Madrid last week has cast a cloud over society in that city and afforded another instance of the madness and folly of the Continental custom of appealing to what is falsely called "the field of honour" in cases of personal dispute. Don Celestino Olozaga, a bright and promising young man of twenty-six years of age, nephew of the celebrated orator Don Salustiano Olozaga, died instantly on Thursday morning last week, from a sword-thrust at the hands of another gentleman well known in high life there—the Count de Jara. Thus, the Cortes has lost its First Secretary, and Madrid society one who was everywhere beloved, and whose future political career was expected to reflect lustre on the name he bore. And all for what? For something said in the heat of political debate? No! For any extreme and intentional personal insult? No! For a simple accidental fall of a cane in a theatre! It appears he had gone to the Opera immediately after the Cortes was over. By the merest accident his cane, which he had placed on a seat, fell and touched the Count. The latter, whose disposition is exceedingly choleric, and who has been concerned in more than one affair of honour, made use of some angry expressions. Olozaga explained that it was an accident. The Count did not believe it. High words passed; they went out into the passage, where Olozaga again endeavoured to appease his angry opponent, but to no purpose, and ultimately, urged on by the "gentlemen" (?) who surrounded them, a hostile meeting was arranged. Swords were the weapons chosen, with the use of which it is said young Olozaga was perfectly unacquainted, but with which the Count was an adept. Without receiving a scratch himself, the Count gashed his opponent across the stomach—so says one account; ran him through, says another—and in an instant had the "satisfaction" of feeling himself a murderer. Of course he has fled, but only to remain in hiding for a time, when he will doubtless return to Madrid and be the lion of the clubs. The law is strict against duelling in Spain, yet duels are frequent, and prosecutions the reverse. The event has made a profound sensation, which it is to be hoped will lead Spanish gentlemen to banish the duel from their "codes of honour." The grief of Don Salustiano Olozaga is profound at the death of his nephew, whom he had particularly trained for a political life; and that of Don Jose, the father, is inconsolable.

Another account gives a different version of the affair. From this statement it appears that a bad understanding had previously existed between the two combatants; that Olozaga provoked the encounter; and that he fell by the weapon which he had himself chosen.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

STORMING AND CAPTURE OF THE NATIVE STRONGHOLD.

By the New Zealand advices which have come to hand this week we have particulars of the most important engagement which has taken place since the commencement of the war—viz., the storming and capture of the Ngatapa Pah. This pah was, beyond comparison, the most formidable of the fortresses erected by the enemy, and it was therefore invested by the colonial forces, under Colonel Whitmore, with all the care necessary for its capture. The Hau-Haus seemed aware that their position was untenable, and they made a sortie, when Inspector Brown and twelve of the friendly Arawas were killed; but the enemy was driven back into the fortress. The Hau-Haus, being in a state of starvation, became desperate, and two previous attempts at escape having failed, they made a third rush from their position at Ngatapa, which was completely surrounded by our men, who succeeded in forcing their way through into the dense bush by which the rebel stronghold is surrounded, and on Jan. 5 the forces under Colonel Whitmore assaulted and took the pah. The enemy suffered great loss—120 (another account says at least 130) being killed, and eighty, chiefly women and children, taken prisoners. The shelling of the pah commenced on Jan. 4, and was continued during the following day. Whilst the shelling was proceeding the work of sapping in front of the place was going on vigorously, and the assaulting party was close to the enemy's position on Monday night, Jan. 4. The assault was made at daylight next morning by the main body of the forces who had been engaged sapping in front: Major Fraser and his men scaling the rocky ridge in the rear. There were not men enough to surround the hill upon the summit of which the enemy had taken position, and in consequence he began to make his escape by dropping over the cliffs to the right. His immunity, however, was very short lived. Sixty of the enemy were left dead in the trenches—a good many of whom were killed by shell; and sixty more were destroyed in the pursuit. Among the dead are Nikora and Rangiaho. The career of the former is well known, and it is said that £50 was given for his head. Rangiaho was at the head of a small body of Uriweras, some forty or fifty in number. This party, in the pursuit, made a stand in the bush, but were attacked, and eighteen killed on the spot. Of the eighty prisoners taken fourteen were men. Among the Hau-Haus killed, in addition to the two chiefs named above, were Wiremu Kingi Paia and Paora te Riri. One of the prisoners taken is Kepa, son of Paora te Arawariki, who is reported to have taken part in the murders of Messrs. Finlayson and Ferguson. The British loss is said to be one officer killed and ten men wounded, only one dangerously.

Colonel Whitmore, in his despatch dated Jan. 7, says that when it was found that the storming of the pah could not be resisted, "Te Kooti," who in this respect seems to have followed the example of Theodore at Magdala, "shot the most influential of his prisoners and escaped down the cliff, which could not be prevented, owing to the cliff being so very high and steep; and, as my force was insufficient to entirely surround the hill, I had trusted to keep the lower side safe. The women were first lowered; then followed Te Kooti himself, wounded in the shoulder and still lame of his wound at Ruaki Ture, apparently having been one of the last. This was effected from one to three a.m., during which time Major Fraser, who was the nearest of the force, fired heavily and with some effect on the place whence the sound came. The last had barely escaped when our people entered; and, however formidable the work looked outside, it was still stronger to look at from close by. The Ngatiporus and Arawas division, who behaved splendidly throughout, started at once in pursuit. Te Kooti's followers spread out into the bush in small parties; the pursuit was carried out in the same way. Throughout the day, and until after dark, these returned, with prisoners and plunder. The last had engaged the Urewera contingent, and killed Rangiaho, a chief of note. Previously to that, Nikora had been killed, and his wife brought in. In all, more than 120 of the enemy have been killed. These numbers are accurate, the bodies having been exhumed from the enemy's ditches found lying in or about the pah, or stripped of their arms and loads by those who overtook and shot them. I think very few women, and those only by accident, have been killed, and no children. The Cohorns appear to have frightened the garrison very much and killed some. The number inside must have exceeded our estimate, for the escort carrying Te Kooti must be some forty men, and only eighteen out of the Ureweras were killed. I am dispatching fresh parties in pursuit, and hope still to catch Te Kooti. Every man of note in this land is killed except himself, and he cannot be far off. I blew down a large portion of one of the walls and fired a Royal salute last night in honour of the capture."

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to confer a peerage on the Right Hon. Sir James F. Wilde, Kt.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A MEETING of the proprietors of this company was held at the old premises, Fenchurch-street, on Wednesday, at noon—Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The business was to consider a proposal from Lord Granville, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, for effecting the cession of the territories of the company to the Government of Canada.

The Chairman, having described the legal position of the company, traced the progress of the events in its history during the past six years, at the commencement of which period the company underwent a complete reorganisation, and entered, as it were, upon a new career. He showed how successive proposals had been originated for the transfer of the company's territory to the sovereignty of England or of the Canadian Government, and said it was not until the Duke of Newcastle's tenure of office as Secretary of the Colonial Department that the Canadian Government fairly decided on their wish to annex the territory to their own dominions. Their wish was expressed in the form of a petition to her Majesty, and by her Majesty, or rather the Colonial Office, a copy of the petition was sent to the directors of this company, with an intimation that the head of the Colonial Office would like to hear, assuming they consented to be recouped out of prospective sales of land, upon what terms they would agree to a transfer. In May, 1868, a reply to the request was sent by Lord Kimberley; but before anything could be done it was found necessary to bring in and pass through Parliament a bill authorising the surrender. When the Act became law, negotiations were resumed; and the last official act of the Duke of Buckingham as Colonial Secretary under the late Administration was to object to the terms which Lord Kimberley proposed. When he (Sir Stafford Northcote) had the honour of being elected governor of the company he found matters at this point:—A deputation from the Canadian Government came over to, and were now in, this country with the view of effecting a settlement of the question. They had raised doubts as to the company's title to the land; but it would not do to take notice of affronts of that kind. They must work hand in hand with the governing powers. The deputation proposed, in case the company were really sincere in their assertion of a title to the land, to offer £160,000 for their claim, and they asked Lord Granville to advise the Queen to transfer the territory to Canada, subject to the rights of the company. The directors told Lord Granville, however, it was impossible they could submit to such an act of injustice, and that the sum was obviously inadequate. Lord Granville asked what the directors themselves proposed should be done, and they said what they proposed was exactly the same as they proposed to the Duke of Newcastle, to establish a crown colony, and bear the expense of so doing on their own shoulders. Lord Granville replied that he would make one last effort to bring the Canadians and the company together, and that last effort was the proposal which had been communicated to the proprietors by circular. As regarded the opinion of the directors upon it, they were perfectly convinced that it was a better proposal than had been made by previous Colonial Secretaries or by the Canadian Government. It embraced the paying down of a considerable sum of money—£300,000, with a reservation to the company of all their coast stations and the acreage around them. It embraced also a security for the maintenance of their trade, and it also provided for them right by law to one twentieth of the saleable lands. He did not say these were good terms, but they should be accepted. He advised the shareholders to look at the proposal in a business point of view, and to say whether, under all the circumstances, it was not better to close with it; and he pressed them to give an early answer, to enable the Canadian gentlemen, who returned next week, to lay the matter before the Canadian Parliament on its reassembling, on April 15. He moved a resolution accepting the terms offered. Mr. Bonar moved, as an amendment, the adjournment of the meeting for six weeks and the appointment of a committee to confer with the directors before deciding upon the offer; but, on the chairman pointing out that so long a delay was undesirable, another amendment, adjourning the meeting to a fortnight, was carried on a division.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, it is now announced, will be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punjab, and of Grately, in the county of Hants.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT took place at Leeds on Tuesday: the wall of a railway hotel in process of demolition fell upon a number of workmen, crushing one of them to death and seriously injuring others.

A HEAVY SNOWSTORM AND RAGING WINDS, which caused the death of many persons and did great damage to property, prevailed in Canada during Wednesday, March 10, and one or two preceding days. At Montreal all locomotion was rendered impossible; at Quebec three men perished in a snowdrift; and four persons were crushed to death under an avalanche that fell on a house at Point Levi.

EQUALISATION OF POOR RATES.—A numerous deputation waited upon the President of the Poor-Law Board on Monday, and urged the importance of equalising the poor rates in the metropolis. Mr. Goschen assured his hearers that he was in favour of such a measure, and he believed that a scheme was capable of being devised for this purpose. At present there was a difficulty in the way of legislation, and that was the maturing of some plan of supervision, which, while obtaining the approval of the guardians, would effectually prevent the different local bodies from being extravagant at the expense of the general purse. He had, however, not yet had time to enter into the details of a necessarily elaborate measure.

THE SOUTH LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The closing meeting of the third South London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition took place last Saturday. Sir Digby Wyatt presided. Mr. G. M. Murphy stated that the paid admissions to the exhibition had amounted to 42,000. Both Mr. G. Godwin and Mr. S. C. Hall remarked that the artistic department did not exhibit the amount of progress which might fairly be expected from the facilities for the study of art which are now afforded. The meeting then passed a resolution in favour of the formation of local museums, and of the immediate opening of the National Gallery and the British Museum on week-night evenings.

EMIGRATION.—A meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held at the Mansion House on Monday. The receipt of a considerable number of contributions was announced. It was especially urged upon the committee that the persons who were assisted should not belong to the pauper class, as on a previous occasion the Australian colonies had resented the introduction of emigrants who had been taken from the workhouses. It was also stated on authority that, during the ensuing year, Canada would be able to find employment for 20,000 labourers, 2000 female servants, 6000 female farm servants, 3000 navvies, 4000 mechanics, and 6000 agricultural labourers. As Canada is an agricultural country, the emigration agent was of opinion that there was practically an unlimited demand for the latter class of labourers. It was thought that many eligible persons would be willing to pay a portion of their passage-money, or that, if their families were taken without charge, they would pay for their own passage.

"MODERN" EDUCATION AT HARROW.

THE step which Dr. Butler has taken at Harrow of forming a "modern" department for the special preparation of boys who, being intended for the military and civil services, have no need of an advanced classical training, is one of very great importance. If his example be followed by the other great public schools, and if it be only met half way by the examiners, the vicious cramming system will be doomed. Hitherto, as is well known, the close, special character of the competitive examinations, and the very opposite character of the public schools' educational course have compelled lads who seriously desired success to pass a few years at an institution where the requisite amount of information will be crammed into their heads to enable them to pass. No matter if the poor head is filled to overflowing in the process. The crammer will sit upon the lid and introduce as much material as mortal man can stow away into so adequate a receptacle. Possibly the hinges will burst and the lock give way. But the packer's responsibility ends when the case has been delivered to the examiner. If it will only hold together until then, bound with borrowed cord and secured with temporary contrivances, the object is gained. This is one side of the cramming system. Another is, that it tends to the destruction of the moral as well as of the intellectual qualities. The crammer is not a trunkmaker; he is merely a packer. And so he is little concerned with the shape and appearance of the case which is committed to

his hands to fill. If it is only capacious enough, or strong enough, he has no further care. Of the personal character and moral training of his lads he may be said generally to take no charge. That is a task which he does not, in fact, undertake. And this is perfectly well understood on both sides—by the masters as well as by the boys—we beg their pardons, they are never boys, the young "gentlemen," or, as we should say, the curious precocious men of conspicuously bad style, who form the staple of the pupils at these establishments. This process, too, it should be noticed, commences generally at the most impressionable age. Withdrawn at fifteen or sixteen from the manly, healthy atmosphere of an honest school, the candidate for military honours finds himself suddenly in the unwholesome atmosphere of a forcing-house, the fruits of which are certain immature, artificial attainments, and a lax, slangy style, which would be ridiculous if it were a little less offensive.

It is against this state of things that Dr. Butler's circular is directed. But to be thoroughly successful it must be adopted by our other public schools, and it must be met half way, as we have said, by the examiners. So long as the examinations for admission to our military colleges and the like are maintained at hot-house level, so long will crammers find an occupation. What is needed is to establish these examinations on the basis of an attempt to elicit a boy's general capabilities instead of testing merely his acquired knowledge. They should be as little technical and special as possible. Technicalities should come afterwards. And they should be such as a lad of fair average powers, who has received a sound general education, might reasonably expect to pass. To this end it is a great question whether a text examination would not be more satisfactory than one strictly competitive, the standard of which necessarily fluctuates according to the average powers of the different batches of candidates. But, putting this on one side, there can be no question that, if our public schools would seriously apply themselves to the preparation of lads for the civil and military examinations, the manifold evils which have been developed by the cramming system would gradually disappear, to the great advantage of the services. Dr. Butler is, we believe, one of the members of the Royal Commission on Military Education; and we are hopefully disposed, therefore, to infer some connection between this step on his part and the probable recommendations of the Commission, the attention of which has no doubt been directed to this radical defect in the system which it has been appointed to investigate and reform.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

M. HECTOR BERLIOZ.

CONCERNING the eminent composer whose Portrait we this week place before our readers, ample biographical details have already appeared in our columns. The British public, we doubt not, will be pleased to have an opportunity of seeing a likeness of a man who made a considerable commotion in the musical world in his time, and who, like many other innovators, failed to effect most of the revolutions he aimed at; but who, nevertheless, exercised a considerable degree of influence upon his contemporaries.

THE SICK COW.

THOSE who have read Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" will remember the odd incident of the cow that fell into the lime-pit, and how Captain Brown, who was an authority in the primitively-genteel society which distinguished the provincial town, recommended the sorrowing Miss Betsy Barker to "Get her a flannel waistcoat and drawers, Ma'am, if you wish to keep her alive," since the animal came out of her captivity almost denuded of hair. Miss Betsy Barker dried her eyes and thanked the Captain heartily; she set to work, and by-and-by all the town turned out to see the Alderney meekly going to her pasture clad in dark grey flannel. It is evident that the operations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were not needed in Cranford; and, truth to tell, among those who recognise how greatly they depend for their comfort on the animal creation, among the gentle, the timid, the old, and the reverent of soul, there is no fear of cruelty. The picture from which our illustration is taken suggests the quaint Cranford



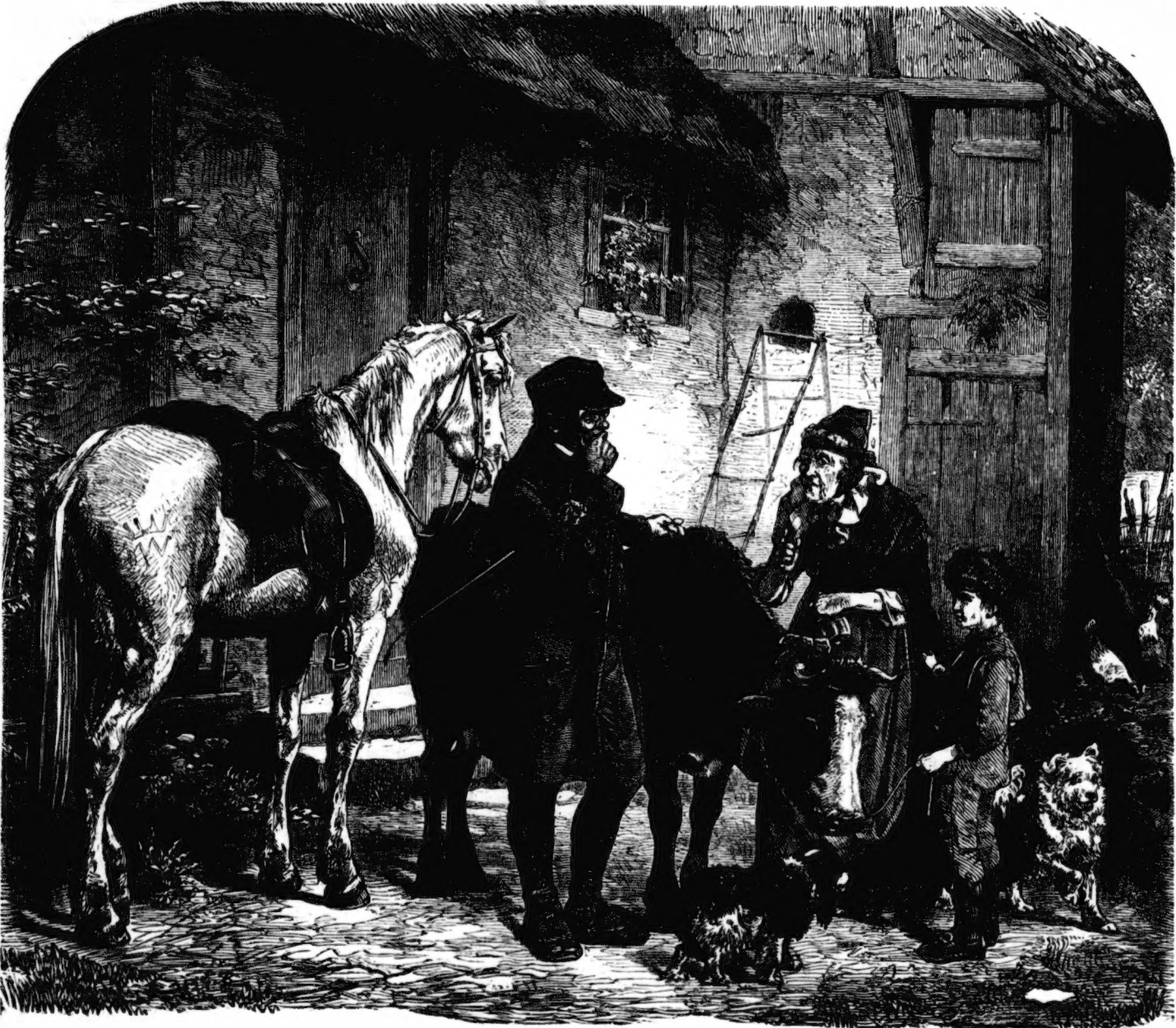
THE LATE HECTOR BERLIOZ.

story: the handkerchief round the patient creature's neck; the gentle care with which the boy leads her; the anxious detailing of symptoms by the poor old dame; the profound and yet not altogether unamused look of the German "vet," who has ridden over at the first summons to see what can be done to restore a supply of fresh milk to the village. That thriving little homestead is in as great perturbation as a committee sitting to see what shall be done with the cattle disease, and the doctor himself seems half inclined to recommend the stamping-out policy, but will probably consent to "try what can be done."

May being represented by a young *voyou*, the picker-up of cigars, opener of carriage-doors, smoker of glasses for eclipses, and at present, as an appropriate calling, a dealer in ladybirds, his stock-in-trade being a fresh branch broken from a tree, and an old stocking as a resort for the insects in which he takes an interest. June is a mower, with straw hat on his head and whetstone at his belt, hard at work in the hayfield. This and Messidor with scythe in hand amidst the golden harvest, are both exquisite in drawing and design. Hermann, the celebrated tailor used to say that only Gavarni and himself knew how to make a

black coat; but these pictures show that the great artist knew how to deal with all varieties of modern costume, and to render them classical in the freedom and beauty which he could impart to them.

The cocoa merchant, with his fountain surmounted by a weathercock and goblets suspended to the straps, was the emblem of Thermidor; and Fructidor is symbolised by the sportsman, with his gun hidden in his blouse for fear of the damp; and his leather gaiters, old battered hat over a cotton nightcap, and the apparent zest manifest in spite of his odd appearance, proclaim a character peculiar to France. Vendémiaire is neither illustrated by Bacchus and his leopards, nor by Bacchantes in giddy whirl, but by a toper with Rebelian air and Bardolphian peculiarities. A sweep grinning, with pearly teeth, and crying "Ramenez-ci! Ramenez-là!" announces Brumaire; and a skater, very cold, not very well muffled, but going to his work by means of some country side canal, is the representative of Frimaire, and closes this artistic poem of the months.



"THE SICK COW."—(FROM A DESIGN BY ERNST BOSCH.)

THE MONTH OF MARCH.

THE last drawing made by Gavarni has already been published in our columns, and we this week present to our readers one of the latest series produced by that eminent and popular artist. This series was the final work of the facile hand that traced so many illustrative cartoons for the amusement of the Parisians, and exhibit that marvellous freedom and precision of execution with a sense of truthfulness even in its careless grace which was the peculiar characteristic of all Gavarni's productions. The compositions of which our Engraving is one consists of figures intended to represent the various months of the year, and he had adopted for the twelve pictures the nomenclature of the months used in the Republican calendar: thus, February was Pluviose, March Ventose, April Germinal, and May Florial. He died before the set of twelve was finished, but the completed drawings indicate how admirably he symbolised the months, in a way peculiar to himself, and with a manner that has almost the air of improvisation. Our Engraving represents the drawing as it was actually left by Gavarni, no additions having been made to his design; so that our readers may trace the hand of the master, as it were, in the exact process of his work, and estimate what Balzac said of him—that he borrowed nothing from antique tradition, but was satisfied to draw all his types from the actual people amongst whom he lived. For example, instead of expressing winter by an old man warming his hands at a fire, his type is a good old fellow hurrying along in the snow of the early morning, laden with toys for his grandchildren, on the advent of the new year. February, too, is the very suggestion of Pluviose. Turned-up trousers, squashy boots ineffective umbrella, and turned-up collar, all illustrate the continuous downpour of the wet month of the year; and in our present illustration of March the peasant whose efforts to hold his soft felt hat on his head, which the north-east wind takes continual liberties with, is full of striking suggestion. The whole picture is windy; and, in lieu of the symbols of the antique figures, the wayfarer is prosaically represented as carrying home a pair of bellows, perhaps won as a prize at some provincial lottery. April, which is so commonly represented by Flora or some other nymph, Gavarni characterises by a knowing old gardener, busy in unpotting his plants, with smiling satisfaction at the approach of "fine growing weather." These four subjects, although the first of the series, are the least finished, and it would appear that the artist intended to return to them. The rest are more complete,



"THE MONTH OF MARCH."—(BY GAVARNI.)

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 349.

DISRAELI BEGINS THE FIGHT.

THE House on Thursday, the 18th, the day fixed for the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, was very full; but we have seen it fuller. Every seat was occupied, but very few members had to stand, and there were only two or three members squatting in the gangways. At a quarter to five o'clock Sir Denis Le Marchant, the clerk of the House, called out, "Irish Church Bill, second reading." Whereupon Mr. Gladstone, without rising, lifted his hat, by which sign he indicated that he moved that the bill be now read the second time. "That the bill be now read the second time," said the Speaker. The Premier having thus started the bill again on its career, Mr. Disraeli rose to propose his amendment, "that the bill be read the second time this day six months." As the Conservative leader entered the arena to begin the fight he was greeted by volleys of cheers from the Opposition benches. He appeared to be in capital condition, and his solemnity of manner, and his exordium, slowly and calmly delivered, showed us that he was prepared for a very great effort. And there is need for it; for as an experienced eye thrown over the Conservative ranks shows us he will, unless some unexpected, unknown force should appear, have to bear the main brunt of the fight. Stanley is there; but rumour says that he, if not disaffected, is not hearty in the cause. A few years ago there was by the Leader's side the acute, learned, logical Cairns; that dashing Hotspur, Whiteside; and clever Seymour Fitzgerald. But all these have been rewarded away. Cairns has mounted to another place; Whiteside, tired of war's alarms, rests upon the Irish Bench; Seymour Fitzgerald is governing Bombay; and, with these away, who is there left? Voluble, wordy Sir Stafford Northcote is there; but that he is useless nobody knows better than the chief. Sir John Pakington is naught; Mr. Hunt, in his own walk, is respectable, but he is no fighter—nor is Mr. Corry. In short, there is, as far as we can see, only Mr. Gathorne Hardy upon whom the leader can rely—unless that sharp-faced, eager-looking lawyer, Dr. Ball, the member for the Dublin University, late Liberal, but now Conservative, should justify Fame's report of him. Rumour says he is a formidable man, and, in truth, he looks rather dangerous. We shall see. But look at the opposing forces. What an appalling array of strength! But who's afraid? Certainly not the leader of her Majesty's Opposition. Between ourselves, readers, we think that he likes his position, and would not have it otherwise. And really, when we come to think of it, there is something very flattering to his pride in this position. For ability, he towers head and shoulders above his party, and he knows it. Then, again, he is quite aware that his followers do not love him, do not believe in him, would gladly dethrone him if they could. But they cannot. He is their necessity, their fate. They are spell-bound. It is their destiny to follow him, and they cannot escape; and all this, too, he knows. And we must not forget the pride of race, which ever burns inextinguishable in the breast of this singular man, inspiring his policy, and colouring all his thoughts. No reader of his books can doubt this; for pride of race pervades them all. Take this passage from "Coningsby"—as we do not intend to devote much space to Disraeli's speech we can spare room for the extract. Sidonia, the magnificent Jew money-lender, speaks to Coningsby:—"Circumstances drew to an approximation between the Romanoffs and the Sicilians. I resolved to go myself to St. Petersburg. I had an interview with the Russian Minister of Finance, Count Cancrin; I beheld the son of a Lithuanian Jew! The loan (contemplated) was connected with the affairs of Spain. I travelled without intermission to Spain from Russia. I had an audience with the Spanish Minister, Senor Mendizabel. I beheld one like myself, the son of a *nuovo Cristiano*, a Jew of Arragon. I went then straight to Paris to consult the President of the French Council. I beheld the son of a French Jew, a hero and Imperial Marshal (Soult), and very properly so; for who should be military heroes if not those who worship the Lord of Hosts?" "And is Soult a Hebrew?" asks Coningsby. "Yes, and others of the French Marshals—Massena; his real name is Manasseh." Then Sidonia tells Coningsby he went to Prussia. "Count Arnim entered the Cabinet, and I beheld a Prussian Jew." Who, after reading this and much more like it, can doubt that the ruling passion of the Conservative leader is pride of race, and that his highest ambition is to place another—his own—name upon the roll of its famous men, that some future Sidonia might say, "I went to England; I found the Conservative party battling against aggression upon the Irish Church; the leader of it another *nuovo Cristiano*, Benjamin Disraeli, son of Isaac Disraeli, a Spanish Jew?"

HE MUCH BEMUSES HIS FRIENDS.

As we have said, we shall give but little space to Disraeli's speech. But we must pick out a plum or two. Here is one:—"I have known some of the most eminent philosophers that ever flourished in this country—and possibly there have been few periods of this country's history in which more eminent men flourished than at the present moment—and they all agree in one thing. They tell you that, however brilliant may be the discoveries of physical science, however marvellously those discoveries may penetrate the secrets of the material world, or contribute to the comfort of man—as undoubtedly they will contribute—yet all these great philosophers agree upon one point, and that is, that in these investigations there is a point at which they meet the insoluble, and where the most transparent powers of the intellect fail and disappear. It is at that point that religion begins."

It was worth a Jew's eye (no disrespect to Mr. Disraeli) to be able to observe the House when the ex-Premier wound up this magnificent piece of bathos. An audible titter ran along the Liberal ranks. Serious though the subject was, the Ministers on the Treasury bench could not keep down the corners of their mouths. The Conservatives observing this, broke forth into defiant cheers; but, as we threw a glance at their honest faces, it was easy to see that they were puzzled exceedingly. Disraeli delivered this passage with so much solemnity, unction, and dramatic action that they thought it must be something wonderfully clever; but evidently they did not understand a bit of it. Fancy the head of the country party discoursing to his followers about "the insoluble," and telling them that it is at the insoluble that their religion begins! Was the like of that ever heard in the House of Commons before? Disraeli has often played wonderful tricks in the way of bewildering his Boottian friends, but this surpasses them all. Here is another plum:—"I hold that the union of Church and State is the only guarantee for our religious freedom." Here loud and long peals of laughter came from the Liberal ranks. And no wonder, for the mass below the gangway is largely composed now of Nonconformists, Calvinistic Methodists from Wales, English Independents, &c., and Free Churchmen, &c., from Scotland, with all their historic traditions written upon their memories. But again the Conservatives yelled out defiant cheers, as much as to say, "Yes, it is true; we are the defenders of religious liberty;" though we know one of their number who confessed that he thought that this was coming to him rather strong. Well might Bright say afterwards that the right hon. gentleman "seemed to have a history of his own, or makes it as he goes along." But, notwithstanding all this, and much more of the same character, this was a very wonderful speech. The artistic joinery of it was perfect; the ease and dramatic power with which it was delivered was never excelled; and some of the criticisms of the Government scheme were clever and specious, though the fallacy of most of them will have been exposed long before this paper gets into the hands of our readers. Indeed, before we could put pen to paper Mr. Bright had torn many of them to fragments and scattered them to the winds.

THE DINNER HOUR.

When Mr. Disraeli had dropped into his seat and his followers were out of breath with cheering, up rose the members, almost en masse, and in a few minutes the dining-room was crowded;

Palace-yard, just before so quiet, was all agitation; and in a few more minutes a hundred carriages and cabs were rattling up Parliament-street to the region of the clubs. And now look into the House. What a change! A few minutes ago it was crowded; now how empty it looks! How dull it seems! Mr. Gregory is on his legs. Not a very lively speaker is Mr. Gregory. But this much may be said for him—you will hear, if you listen to him, far more solid sense and sound reasoning than you can sift out of the long harangue of his brilliant predecessor. If we had unlimited space we might say something of the other speakers that night, especially those who broke ground for the first time—Sir George Jenkinson, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. Broderick—but most of these must wait. We may, though, polish off Sir George, and pronounce sentence on him in a few lines. A general election never fails to send us at least one bore; we fear that the last election sent us more than one; but, be they few or many, here is their chief. A daily paper that lies before us gives generally a very full report of Thursday night's debate. It cut down Sir George to about twenty lines, though the hon. Baronet spoke for an hour. As soon as he was elected a prophecy came on the wings of the wind that he would be a bore; and already he has fulfilled the prophecy.

DR. BALL.

The second night's debate was opened by that said Dr. Ball of whom we have spoken, the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, LL.D., M.P. for the county of Dublin. He was Irish Solicitor-General for a short time in 1868, and for a few days Attorney-General. He is a lawyer of the ecclesiastical type. His arms are a lion rampant with a fireball in its paw. If armorial bearings were always symbolic of the character of the bearer this would be dreadful. But it is right to say that in his speech on Friday night week he displayed nothing of the lion. His motto is "Toujours ferme;" which we may translate "Always tough." This is better; for we should say that he is rather "a tough customer." And this is all we can afford to say at present. By-the-way, it strikes us that lion rampant with the fireball in its paw would suit Whiteside to a T. Mr. Sullivan, the Irish Attorney-General, replied to the learned Doctor in a very spirited, slashing, effective speech; but this and all the other speeches we must pass over till we come to the last of the evening.

MR. BRIGHT.

The *Newcastle Journal* of Aug. 2, 1843, thus wrote:—"It is stated that Bright, the anti-corn-law agitator, is expected to visit the wool fair which will be held at Alnwick shortly, in order to scatter the seeds of disaffection in this quarter. Should he make his appearance, which is not improbable, it is to be hoped there may be found some stalwart yeomen ready to treat the disaffected vagabond as he deserves." What a wonder-worker is time! This is how men thought and wrote and talked twenty-five years ago. For let not our young readers think that the vulgar scribe who wrote this paragraph was singular. Tens, nay hundreds, of thousands of men habitually spoke of Bright in the same style; and, indeed, of all, as we too well remember, who sided with Mr. Bright, and did anything to aid him in his great work. He was then to a large mass of the people "a disaffected vagabond," for whom, as we heard a clergyman say, "Hanging was too good." How strange is all this when we remember that the deed he proposed to do has long since been done, and is now believed to be, even by his most violent vituperators, a great blessing instead of a curse! But, stranger still, "the disaffected vagabond" is now the Right Hon. John Bright, a member of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, a Cabinet Minister, and, if not the foremost, is certainly the most effective orator in the House of Commons; and all this, remember, he has conquered for himself, and more wonderful than all, he did so without wishing to conquer it. He has been thus elevated in opposition to his wishes. We presume to think that in our history there is no parallel to this. We have so often spoken of Mr. Bright's oratory that we do not think it worth while to say much about his great oration on Friday week; we will, though, just notice one characteristic of the speech. Sir James Graham, on an occasion when a debate had been grovelling at a low level, wearied with the vain janglings of small men, suddenly exclaimed, "Let us get out of nisi prius!" Something like this Mr. Bright did, in effect, on Friday week. With the exception of Mr. Miall's excellent speech, which, mainly through the nervousness of the speaker, was not listened to as it deserved to be, the debate had not risen to a high level. There had been some clever, smart fighting between two Irish lawyers, the Attorney-General and the ex-Attorney, but nothing elevated. Nobody had risen to the height of the great argument; and Sir Stafford Northcote, who immediately preceded Mr. Bright—with his wordy, flat, stale, and unprofitable talk—had depressed the discussion very low. But Mr. Bright, with no apparent effort, at once lifted it into a high, healthy, and even a holy region. This is his way. In truth, he lives in that region, and can discuss no important matter in any other.

PALMER AND COLERIDGE.

It was known beforehand that Sir Roundell Palmer would open the debate on Monday, that Sir John Coleridge would reply to his learned brother, and that the debate would be closed by Mr. Lowe. This was, then, the feast prepared for us—with side-dishes, of course, but none of these were on the carte. It was rather attractive fare, and very early the House was again filled. But, on the whole, I think the company were, at the end of the feast, somewhat disappointed. Sir Roundell spoke well, of course; with that acute mind, that mastery of elegant language, that musical voice—so musical and melancholy—he can do no other than speak well. But he was awfully long. He spoke two hours and a quarter by the clock. And what was it all about? If our readers wish really to know they must read through those seven columns of type which appeared in the *Times* on Tuesday morning; and they must read not cursorily, but every line, otherwise they will miss what they want. This will be an arduous task, but to some minds not wearisome. We accomplished the task, and found it not wearisome, but pleasant. But then we did not read this speech to gain any knowledge of the Irish Church; nor, indeed, to search for arguments one way or the other; nor even for the reasons why Sir Roundell cannot support the Government bill; but merely to study the workings of an exceedingly acute and subtle mind, and to mark how it is led astray by its own subtlety. This is a very curious study, and he that prosecutes it may get a peep into the mystery of the human mind, and discover wonders that he never saw before. This mental subtlety is one of the great lawyer's characteristics, and has before led him astray—on the University Tests Bill, for example. The honourable and learned gentleman, though a practised speaker, was very nervous when he began. Unless our eyes deceived us, his hand shook, and certainly he looked very pale; but he soon got to be firmer and more at ease. Sir John Coleridge spoke under this disadvantage: when he rose it was nearly dinner-time, and it was nearly half-past eight before he sat down. He had, therefore, to see his audience melting away, and the unpleasant consciousness that whilst he was refining they were for dining. It was a general remark that he was not so happy as he usually is. How could he be, under such circumstances? But, query, was it not the hearers that were unhappy? Orpheus himself could not charm an assembly of hungry men, conscious that while they were listening their dinners were spoiling.

A BATCH OF SPEAKERS.

And now, readers, space fails, and time. The last day's debate we must leave untouched for this sufficient reason, Good Friday comes this week, and the Editor warns me that copy must be sent in a day earlier than usual. One of the best of the remaining speeches, on Monday night, was one delivered by a learned, eloquent, good-humoured, lively Irish lawyer, of great repute in his own country, the name of him Dowse, whom we will very soon introduce to our readers. Mr. Lowe—to hear whom the members gathered in force—the Conservatives, and many Liberals, too, said

was a failure, or not so happy as usual. Well, the poor man sprained his ankle in the morning, and, no doubt, was in pain all the while he was speaking; and, if he really failed, is not that a sufficient cause of failure? A Mr. Charley was on his legs a long time. This is the gentleman who told the people at Salford that Mr. Gladstone would have to meet him (Charley) face to face; but Mr. Gladstone did not meet him face to face, for whilst he was on his legs Mr. Gladstone was quietly dining at home, all unconscious of the terrible Charley. Indeed, our Bombastes Furioso had only about fifty men before him; and some of them were fast asleep.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Duke of ARGYLL having moved the second reading of the Tarochist Schools (Scotland) Bill, some conversation took place on certain points of detail, after which the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Dr. BALL, junior member for the University of Dublin, and for a brief period Attorney-General in the Administration of Mr. Disraeli, resumed the debate on this bill. The right hon. and learned gentleman observed that there were now in Ireland three Churches, coextensive with three nations inhabiting the same country, and that the proposition of the Government would rudely deprive them all of their property. He denied that the grant to Maynooth and the Regium Donum were the buttresses of the State Church, as the former was avowedly recommended by Mr. Pitt as the means of preventing the Irish Catholic clergy from being educated in France, while the latter was conceded as a simple act of justice to a numerous and loyal portion of her Majesty's subjects for whose religious wants no suitable provision had been made. He held that the titles of the incumbents of the Protestant Church were sacred and inviolable as the fee simple of any landed proprietor in the country, and for this assertion he had the high authority of Sir James Mackintosh. This security, however, was to be set aside in favour of voluntarism, and if that principle were once to be admitted, the time would not be far distant when it would become necessary to review the whole ecclesiastical arrangements of the United Kingdom. He submitted that there was not a single European nation that had adopted or recognised the voluntary system. Why, then, he asked, should England make the experiment with an old country like Ireland, where it was especially desirable to provide universality of education and to encourage a resident gentry? The result of disestablishment would be that general discontent would follow; the clergy would be discontented because the source of their emoluments had been taken from them; and the laity would be discontented because new fiscal burdens would be imposed upon them. Religious differences would spread; a great shock would be given to the inviolability of the rights of property, and a precedent set for further organic changes.

Mr. SULLIVAN (Attorney-General for Ireland) replied, in a spirited speech, to Dr. Ball, contending that disestablishment was a long-delayed act of justice, and that the success of the voluntary principle in the Catholic Church was sufficient to show what might be effected under that principle. He recommended the Protestant clergy and laity to look hopefully to the future; and he was persuaded that, when the irritation of the moment had passed away, they would accept the inevitable, and apply themselves vigorously to the maintenance and expansion of their religion. There was an army of incumbents in Ireland with nothing to do, and what better employment could they have than the reorganisation of the Protestant faith? Referring to the mournful vaticinations of Dr. Ball, he taunted that gentleman with the abandonment of his principles, and reminded him that, so long as he had a shade of Liberalism about him, the University of Dublin had rejected him, and that it was not until his recantation was complete that it returned him to Parliament.

Sir F. Heygate, Sir John Gray, and Viscount Orlington having addressed the House,

Mr. MIALl tendered his congratulations to Mr. Gladstone for having redeemed his pledge in so magnanimous a manner. The bill was a simple and comprehensive measure, framed in a spirit of perfect equity; and as the latest member returned to the House by a large and important constituency (many of whom belonged to the Nonconformist body), he was gratified at being able to give it his warmest support.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted that the Irish Church had in past times been an engine of oppression, and that its antecedents, and even its present condition, were open to hostile criticism and censure; but he contended that it might be made productive of vast benefit to the country if its resources were administered in the manner recommended by the Royal Commission.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that the value of the bill was not to be determined by its details but by its principle. The question at issue was whether the Established Church was to exist as a State institution. Lord Stanley had declared at the Bristol banquet that Ireland was "the question of the hour," yet the Government of which he was so distinguished a member had proved itself incompetent to deal with it. Lord Mayo had spoken for three hours and twenty minutes upon the subject, but wound up by declaring that he had no policy at all. The country, however, had pronounced emphatically that to maintain the Irish Church any longer was wholly out of the question. It was admitted that it was the Church of conquest, and he would add that it presented the most flagrant violation of the principles of the Reformation that could be imagined. Indeed, so full of anomalies was it, that fifty years hence the Conservative party would express their amazement that any intelligent body of men could have borne with it so long. There was no analogy between the State Church in England and that of Ireland, because the former was not the sign of foreign conquest. The only pretence for the existence of the Irish Church was that it was to convert the Roman Catholics to Protestantism, and to bring about a friendly and permanent union between the two countries. But it had failed to accomplish either of those objects. History in all its saddest pages had not a case of more complete failure, for Ireland was more Catholic now than she had ever been before, and she was more Roman than any other Catholic country of Europe. From Ireland came Catholic inspiration to England, while across the Atlantic she had established a powerful Catholic influence. The bill met the views of the public. It was whole and complete, and it dealt fairly and justly with all those who could claim compensation under it. If there was any class which had a right to complain it was the Catholics, for the very least had been done for them that it was possible for any just Government to propose. Referring next to the argument that the voluntary system would not do amongst the Protestants of Ireland, he referred to the immense success of the Free Church of Scotland, which in a few years had built 900 churches, 650 manse, 500 schools, three theological colleges, and two training-schools, while the congregations had raised by free-will offerings eight millions sterling. He believed the present proposal would lead to a more solid union between the two countries—that it would restore tranquillity to our people, impart greater strength to the realm, and add new lustre and dignity to the Crown. He claimed for it the support of all good and thoughtful people within the bounds of the British empire; and in its early and great results he believed it would have the blessing of the Supreme, for it was founded on the principles of justice and mercy, which were the glorious attributes of His eternal reign.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish Church was resumed in a very full House by Sir R. PALMER, late Attorney-General in the Russell-Gladstone Administration. The hon. and learned gentleman (who spoke from the bench immediately behind the Ministers) observed that the question put in issue was one which had caused him the gravest anxiety. All the impulses that actuated human nature would lead him to give his support to the Government, whose motives he believed to be of the highest and most patriotic description. If, therefore, he could not go with them, a sense of imperious and overwhelming necessity alone prevented him. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was a crisis in Ireland, and he regarded it as more imposing because the condition of the country of late years had been improving. At the same time he could not bring his mind to the conclusion that, admitting the existence of discontent, the remedy proposed by the Government was the right one. The bill before the House was disestablishment accompanied by universal disendowment, and to this he could not consent; for he felt it would be a great act of injustice. Conceding that the existence of an Establishment was a grievance, he submitted that it might be removed without confiscating the property of the Church. No precedent could be found for such a scheme even in the extensive appropriations of Church property at the time of the Reformation. No case had, in his opinion, been made out to justify the seizure of private endowments anterior to the year 1660. The laity of Ireland had done nothing to forfeit their right to the spiritual ministrations of the Protestant clergy, and he held that it would be gross injustice to deprive them of their services. The bad government of the country and the operation of odious penal laws against the Catholics had prevented the expansion of the State Church, and now the State was about to turn round and divert the funds of local communities to the maintenance of lunatics and other purposes. If such a principle as this were to obtain, it would be impossible to stop short at the property of the Church. He did not deny that the nation had a large interest in and control over public property, but he denied that

the State had the right to alienate the funds of local communities and divert them to other purposes. If, however, the House should pass the bill (as he supposed it would), he would acquiesce in the verdict of the country, and would endeavour in Committee to introduce such amendments, consistently with the principle of the measure, as in his opinion might be desirable. In that case he would recommend the Protestants of Ireland to gird themselves up like men and set about—even under the sense of a great wrong—to reconstruct their Church.

The **SOLICITOR-GENERAL** reminded the House that endowment meant nothing more than the holding of property, and observed that the argument of Sir R. Palmer, however admirable in the Court of Chancery on behalf of private property, had no application when treating of ecclesiastical endowments and when addressed to the Legislature, whose mission it was to change laws. The State Church was the great symbol of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland; it was maintained by English force, and if an alien Power were to treat us in the same manner we would not tolerate it for an hour. The argument that the property of the Church was inviolable was wholly untenable, and Bishop Butler himself had declared that every gift to a Christian Church was a human donation and not a Divine right, and must be subject to human laws. To endow three Churches instead of one seemed to be the alternative remedy of the Opposition for Irish discontent; but although that nostrum might have sufficed thirty years ago, it would not do now. If the Protestant faith had vitality in it, it would make greater progress than it had made, and disendowment than it had done before, because it would start with a considerable endowment by the capitalisation of the income of the incumbents, while it would have complete freedom of action and emancipation from State control.

Mr. CHARLEY was even more opposed to disestablishment than to disendowment, and argued that it would be a gross injustice to the Protestant laity of Ireland to deprive them of the services of their clergy. He also insisted that St. Patrick was a Protestant, because Protestantism was as old as the New Testament!

Mr. DOWSE took a totally different view, and, speaking as an Irish Protestant Episcopalian, sent to Parliament especially to support the bill, contended that no injustice would be done to the Protestants by the abolition of an Establishment which was a fruitful source of discontent and dissatisfaction. The Irish Church had been condemned not only by the verdict of the country but by the voice of every civilised nation in the world. The argument that Parliament could not interfere with it without perpetrating an act of "sacriligious spoliation" was simply absurd, because ten of its bishops had already been suppressed by Act of Parliament and the whole of its tithes had been commuted.

Mr. VANCE complained that the proposed distribution of the property of the Church was inequitable, and taunted Mr. Gladstone with having offered better terms to the Royal College of Maynooth than to the Establishment.

Mr. H. RICHARD eulogised the voluntary system, and quoted the case of Wales, where, he said, "a poor dispersed and persecuted people" had maintained their Church and educated their poor without any assistance from the State.

Lord C. HAMILTON emphatically denied that the Irish Church deserved the fate with which it was threatened.

The **CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER** commenced by referring to the circumstance that, while Mr. Disraeli had counselled forbearance in the discussion of the question, he had himself charged the majority of the House with being "robbers," "sacriligious spoilers," and so forth. This was "a hungry and *jeune*" argument, and the language used was levelled not so much at the occupants of the Liberal benches as against the people of England, who had returned a large majority of members pledged to disendow and disestablish the Irish Church. After passing in review the several criticisms of the leader of the Opposition, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to reply to Sir R. Palmer, who seemed disposed to disestablish the Irish Church and leave it with sixteen millions' worth of property without connection with the State, and no check even from the Ecclesiastical Courts. The effect of such a state of things would be the foundation of a theocracy, whose power would be so free and unchecked, and altogether so tremendous, that it was impossible to conceive what might be the result. It would be a fresh element of anarchy; and he owned that he looked with horror upon a richly-endowed corporation in a country like Ireland. The arguments of Dr. Ball against voluntarism had come too late. If we wanted to see the voluntary system in operation it was not necessary to go to America, for it might be seen working most effectively in Ireland. There might be seen the spectacle of the nation on one side and the Church on the other. There the State Church was not the National Church, and the National Church was not the State Church. Whatever religious life existed in Ireland was to be found where the voluntary system prevailed, while coldness and apathy existed in the richly-endowed districts of the country. In fact, we ourselves had made voluntarism in Ireland, and we could not now undo it. The matter was not to be viewed from a legal or sentimental point of view, but from the more elevated ground of justice. The question was whether or not the many were made for the few. It was said that the question at issue was a religious one; but what had religion to do with a system which had been entered by conquest in Ireland? The Church was represented as a bulwark against "Popery," but it was no part of the duty of the Government to raise bulwarks against any particular religion. He trusted that they would not only give up all idea of persecution, but even the use of the language of toleration, respect every man's faith; and not only cease to enforce penalties and disabilities for differences in religion, but obliterate alike from the statute-book and their own minds all notion of social inferiority based upon a man's creed.

Mr. WALPOLE here moved the adjournment of the debate; to which, however, Mr. GREENE objected in an amusing speech, in the course of which he avowed that he for one was not ashamed to raise a "No Popery" cry, and characterised the proposal of the Government as a monstrous scheme of robbery and confiscation.

The debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Church Bill was resumed by Mr. WALPOLE, who, observing that little had been left to add to the convincing arguments of Sir R. Palmer the preceding evening, remarked that the proposal of the Government was tantamount to a legislative revolution urged upon Parliament against the convictions of the country. Such a revolution might be good or bad, according to circumstances; but, in the present case, the question was from what and to what it would lead. In his opinion it would violate fundamental law, invade prescriptive rights, and abolish an institution which had been considered essential to the well-being of society. It would put an end to parochial organisation, and take away the property of the Church without any equivalent. His main objection, however, to the bill was the severance of the Royal supremacy from the Church of the country, and the consequent removal of that control which was necessary to the freedom of the Church. He believed that the disestablishment of the Irish Church, instead of promoting religious peace, would encourage discord, impair the moral and religious condition of the community, and create a void in the remote districts of the country and in the denser masses of the population which the utmost efforts of voluntarism would not be able to supply.

Sir H. BULWER, in supporting the bill, reminded the House that Lord Liverpool had declared that there were only two courses open with reference to Ireland—either to convert all the Catholics to Protestantism, or to do away with the Protestant Church. Such was the opinion of one of the most practical and moderate statesmen of the age in which he lived, and, pertinent as his argument was fifty years ago, it was equally applicable now. Protestantism in Ireland was the symbol of foreign domination, and on July 12 the Irishman was reminded of religious ascendancy upon seeing an Orange flag suspended from the spire of every Protestant church. English policy had made Catholicism in Ireland; and, until every vestige of religious superiority was removed, it would be vain to hope for a thorough and binding union between Englishmen and Irishmen. In England there was a Church which it would take an army to destroy, while in Ireland there was a Church which required an army to maintain it. The grievance in the case of Ireland was the more galling because it was exceptional. It was not felt in Scotland, in Malta, in India, in Canada, or in Australia. Ireland was the only place where England expected the devotion and ignored the religion of the inhabitants.

The debate was continued by Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Agar-Ellis, Mr. C. Dalrymple, Mr. Miller, Mr. W. Verner, The O'Donoghue, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr. G. Moore.

Mr. G. HARDY followed in a long speech, and was repeatedly cheered by the Opposition benches. He objected to the policy of the Government, which partook far more of the character of vengeance than of justice. A State Church ought, he thought, to be maintained as a distinct recognition by the nation of the supervision and superintendence of the Almighty. In Ireland that Church had held up the light of the Reformation, and that light it had carried across the Atlantic to America, and to Australia. The State did not endow the Church of Ireland; but it was responsible for the protection of its property. To forfeit its possessions and to convert them to any other purpose was simply confiscation. He did not believe that the abolition of the Church would tranquillise Ireland, for even the Fenians had not ventured to assert that its existence was a grievance. To destroy it would, however, inflict an irreparable injury upon the Episcopalian in distant parts of the country, who would be like sheep without a shepherd, and who would either be absorbed among the Roman Catholic community or would be totally bereft of any religious ministrations whatever. He acquitted the Government of any but the purest motives in bringing forward the measure; but, inasmuch as he believed it would strike a fatal blow at the cause of true religion in Ireland and do a great wrong to the Irish people, he would have no hesitation in recording his vote against it.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose at one o'clock to wind up the debate, and was

received with repeated cheers from the Ministerial benches. Commenting upon the speech of Mr. Hardy, he asked what remedy he had for the state of Ireland. He had a policy, or something like it, last Session, when Lord Mayo promised a Land Bill which nobody ever saw; but now he surrendered Ireland to the gloom and misery of blank despair. One of his chief arguments against the bill was that the Fenians had not asked for the abolition of the Established Church. The Opposition and the Fenians were, however, in precisely the same position as regarded that dilemma. The former offered nothing but a sad and gloomy picture of the state of the country which amounted almost to a libel on the people. Years of peaceful industry and a uniform obedience to the law were the only specifics of the Opposition for the aggravated results of inveterate mischief extending over 600 years of misgovernment and wrong. Passing next to the criticisms of the plan of the Government in detail, he asked what had been proposed as an alternative measure for dealing with the great difficulty in the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland. The report of the Commissioners had been published for a considerable time, and yet not a single individual had ventured to suggest that its recommendations should be substituted for the measure of the Government. There could be little doubt but that the member for the University of Dublin (Dr. Ball) was the author of the report, and yet, with a total absence of parental feeling, he had discarded his child, and had quietly looked on while it was murdered by the ruthless hands of his former colleagues. The Commissioners had failed in their task because they undertook a hopeless problem—namely, to reform that which was wholly irreformable. The endowments of the Irish Church were given in trust for the benefit of the whole nation; but when it was found that they were usurped by a mere handful of the people, it became the bounden duty of the State to interfere. The Royal supremacy was neither denied nor taken away by the bill. In concluding, the right hon. gentleman observed that, as rapidly as the clock indicated the approach of the dawn, so rapidly were flowing out the years, the months, and the days that remained to the existence of the Irish Establishment.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock the House divided, when the numbers were:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| For the second reading | 368 |
| Against it | 250 |

Majority 118

The result was hailed with loud and repeated cheers from the Ministerial benches.

The bill was then read the second time, and Mr. Gladstone announced the Committee for Thursday, April 15.

The House then adjourned till Thursday, April 1.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post-Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



MR. FROUDE ON EDUCATION.

In his capacity of Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, Mr. Froude has been delivering an address to the students, which, in some particulars, might almost be read as if it were expressly intended to contradict Mr. Mill's inaugural address, delivered at the same place in 1867. Mr. Froude is neither so exact a thinker nor so compact a speaker as Mr. Mill. He is fond of paradox; he is too apt to generalise widely upon a small basis of fact; and his words do not carry with them that indescribable accent of authority and matured reflection which Mr. Mill's do: but he has made his mark upon our literature; he is a sincere and accomplished man; and he is entitled to be heard with respectful attention.

The idea that we are, in these times, undergoing a process of superficial enlightenment, carried to a degree which is out of all proportion to the culture that is received by the character, or moral and intellectual backbone of the human being, is not a new message; it was a favourite doctrine of Wordsworth's, and there is very much in it. Neither is it new that industrial training should accompany what is ordinarily understood by the word education. But we must not be impatient; we are yet "upon the threshold, with one foot in the air," as Clotilde de Vaux said, upon the whole subject of general culture. There is, however, a wide difference between so teaching the young that, when they are sent out into the world to try their own wings, they may be in all respects (within the scope of educational influence) fit and, in many respects, directly qualified, to earn their own livings—and giving them, whether at school or at a university, industrial training, with an *explicit* eye to their future career. As to the mere "intellectual" cramming which is now in fashion, Mr. Froude might, uncriticised of us, abuse it all the rest of his life, and welcome; but that would not exhaust the subject.

Nor can we agree with Mr. Froude in his apparent dislike of the principle, adopted by Mr. Mill, of making the scope of education universal, and condescending upon as many specific branches as possible. "General knowledge, in my experience," says Mr. Froude, "means general ignorance." We think his experience is unfortunate; certainly it does not accord with our own. In proportion as a man is worth his salt (supposing he aims at anything like culture, or cares for the general welfare of his kind, or devotes himself to liberal pursuits, or is capable of being in sympathy with them), he has a mind which, though neither a library nor a cyclopaedia, is at least an index. If Mr. Froude had to do some kinds of practical work himself, with the aid of subordinates who did not possess "general knowledge," he would soon arrive, by unpleasant experience, at a lively sense of its value. He would find himself compelled by the urgencies of the situation to prefer even the human tools who had only a "smattering" to those who were simply crass, bovine, and utterly inapprehensive. Few things are more important for educational purposes than the distinction drawn by Whately between general and superficial knowledge, adopted by Mr. Mill in his address to the same students:—

To have a general knowledge of a subject is to know only its leading truths, but to know these, not superficially, but thoroughly, so as to have a true conception of the subject in its great features, leaving the minor details to those who require them for the purposes of their special pursuit. There is no incompatibility between knowing a wide range of subjects up to this point and some one subject with the completeness required by those who make it their principal occupation. It is this combination which gives an enlightened public: a body of cultivated intellects, each taught by its attainments in its own province what real knowledge is, and knowing enough of other subjects to be able to discern who are those that know them better.

Nothing seems more clear than that a human being ought, up to the limits of his capacity, to have such a degree of information on all subjects as to enable him both to pigeon-hole the fresh things he does know and to register the gaps of which his ignorance from time to time makes him conscious.

We are strongly inclined to believe that our chief errors lie not in the selection of the topics of culture or in the attempt to make them as numerous as possible, but in our choice of seasons for teaching this, that, and the other. Let the formal lesson-teaching begin a little later than is customary, while what is termed "object-teaching," including some of the practical applications of science, is made much more of. Let the number of hours devoted to lessons be reduced. Then, when the training has reached a point which makes the experiment possible, let the young be introduced by their parents to some of the practical necessities of life. Then, after a short time spent in thus learning things to which whatever power their education may give them will have to address itself, let them return to their lessons for a while. This, as a programme, has an almost ridiculous sound; but the fact which chiefly makes it look absurd is one of the roots of the evils complained of—namely, the excessive pre-occupation of parents and guardians. This is a very large branch of a very large topic, to which we may perhaps return at another opportunity. But, in the meanwhile, it would be a pity that people should suppose, on anybody's authority or suggestion, that the bare requirements of modern culture are pitched too high, or that they are too exacting in their range. It is very much to the purpose, also, to observe, as Mr. Mill did, that the ordinary school and college curriculum might be greatly relieved by the transfer of certain subjects to another sphere. History, geography, theology, scientific ethics, and metaphysics are things which cannot be quite omitted in any educational programme; but everybody who takes up such subjects to any purpose does it of his own accord, and not as task-work. However, we repeat the subject is far too large for a single article.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

OUR last week's number contained a full description of the great aquatic event of the year; and it will therefore be sufficient to say, now, that the accompanying Engraving represents the scene at the finish of the race at Mortlake.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The following notification has been issued from the War Office:—"It having been represented to the Inspector-General of Reserve Forces by the Assistant Inspectors that, in consequence of the wet state of the weather for the last month, it has been impossible to bestow upon many volunteer corps sufficient instruction in the performance of the new mode of marching past, as laid down in the Horse Guards general order dated Feb. 1, the order dated the 2nd inst. is cancelled."

NEW SAILORS' HOME.—Last Saturday a Sailors' Home was formally opened at Rotherhithe—a district in which such an institution had not previously existed. Admiral Sir William Hall, the chairman of the Sailors' Home Society, presided on the occasion; and Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, M.P., Sir Leopold M'Clintock (who especially dwelt on the advantages of the convalescents' room), and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. Sailors will be charged at the rate of 2s. a day; this will include board, lodging, and washing. Lady Hall pinned on a veteran's breast a medal which was due to him for services rendered, under her husband, in the first China war, and which, after twenty-five years' delay, he has only just obtained.

THE NEW TRADES MOVEMENT.—The first meeting of the newly formed Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the North of England iron trade district was held at Darlington, on Monday. A representative had been appointed by the men from each of the works during the week, which, with one master from each works, composed the board. The business lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning till a late hour in the afternoon. A standing committee was appointed, and other preliminary business transacted. The meeting was private. The wages question was discussed at great length, and it was ultimately resolved that the meeting of the board should be adjourned; the standing committee is, in the mean time, to verify the masters' contract prices, and to report upon them. Pending a financial scheme, the men are to pay a penny per month, and the masters an equal sum.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN AND HER LANDLADY.—A suit, in which the ex-Queen of Spain is one of the parties, has just given rise to an application to a Judge sitting in chambers. Her Majesty, before purchasing the Hotel Basilewski, had hired on lease two adjoining residences in the Champs-Élysées, belonging to the Baroness de Montalleur. Certain changes were to be made; but these not being executed in time, the Queen gave notice that she should not take possession of the houses, and also commenced a suit, before the Tribunal of Commerce, to have the lease annulled. The proprietress resists this pretension, on the ground that the delay caused by the Queen herself; but, pending the decision of the action, applied for permission to restore the premises to their former state, block up the opening in the wall between the two residences, made at the request of the tenant, and re-let the property, without prejudice to her rights. The application was granted.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—Another incident relative to the marriage of priests has just occurred at Naples. The Court of Appeal in that city was called upon to revise a decision of the Tribunal of Salerno, which had interdicted a marriage of that nature. The advocate of the appellant took the purely legal view of the question, arguing that priests had the same rights as other citizens; that the civil code only was sovereign; and that whoever presented himself to the authorities ought to be received simply as a citizen, the law having nothing to do with any scruples of conscience. The Advocate-General followed in the same sense; and whilst he was drawing his conclusions the greatest excitement prevailed in the court, many persons being scarcely able to suppress their indignation, whilst others gave vent to their satisfaction by vociferous applause. In the end, the Tribunal ordered the civil officer to proceed to the formalities required for effecting the marriage.

REFORMS AT THE ADMIRALTY.—The *Dundee Advertiser* says it will be satisfactory to all merchants and manufacturers having dealings with the Government to know that a system is about to be adopted with regard to Admiralty contracts which will doubtless be followed before long in the several other State offices in which purchases have to be made. Mr. Baxter, the Financial Secretary, will, in the beginning of April, open a new Purchase and Contract Department at Whitehall, with a complete system of books, checks, and regulations, suggested by his commercial experience. In this department all the store purchases will be made in future under Mr. Baxter's personal superintendence, and in it all tenders—when tenders are called for—will be received. As the responsibility of purchasing will be centred in this office, the character of the firms making tenders will be considered along with the tenders themselves, and fair dealers and upright men will receive that fair play which it is generally believed has been too often withheld from them. The importance of the change will be acknowledged by all engaged in those branches of business which have transactions with the Government.

MARTIN LUTHER AT HOME.

"He who loves not wine, women, and songs, is a fool all his life," says grand old Luther. It is no wonder that men loved him and that he had so much power in doing the great work that he undertook; for he was a man, and had no fear of either of using men's words with a true, manly meaning, without mincing them because of any fawning perversion that might with wicked ingenuity be found therein. Of course, the folly abides with him who, instead of being grateful for cheerful com-

panionship, reverent gladness, home affection, and mirthful music, profanes and degrades all that they represent; for no man can profane what he really loves by making it the instrument of evil. Luther had a world of simple, child-like affection in his brave heart. There is something refreshing and almost wonderful in some of his sayings at an age when people so seldom speak out, for fear of saying too much or of giving a little too close an insight into their own characters. "The dear Lord God has to make a great deal of wood," was the quaint, almost boyish, and yet profoundly true remark as he looked out of window in the early summer time and saw the trees and heard the birds singing their matin songs. Melancthon and some of the highest schoolmen would hardly have made such a speech: they would have been too self-conscious. And yet they could get no further when they came to talk of the mysteries of creation. No wonder that they had a sort of reverence, then, for the brave man who could stand before Princes and not be ashamed. He was in some respects a stronger soul than they, and a deeper, for all he was less skilled in the philosophy of the schools—a deeper nature, at all events, for there was a kind of vitality about him that shone out and helped to vivify others. It was so in the church, in the council, in danger, in discussion, in brief periods of mirth, when he was a jovial and hearty companion; in times of prayer and difficulty, when he was of good courage; and eminently so at home, when he would have his choristers come and sing, and his face was lighted up with beams of joy as he listened to the music that he loved and led his little band of singers. Our illustration represents one of these scenes in the great Reformer's life, while he was in the quiet enjoyment of the home where his affections were centred, and during one of the intervals of those contests which lasted till his death.

MR. FROUDE AT ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY.

MR. FROUDE, the eminent historian, was last week installed Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews, and delivered an address to the students, from which the following are extracts:

THE SCOTCH CHARACTER.

We will consider the stock-in-trade—the moral and mental furniture—with which you will start upon your journey. In the first place you are Scots; you come of a fine stock, and much will be expected of you. If we except the Athenians and the Jews, no people so few in number have scored so deep a mark in the world's history as you have done; no people have a juster right to be proud of their blood. I suppose if any of you were asked whether he would prefer to be the son of a Scotch peasant or to be the heir of an Indian Rajah, with twenty lacs of rupees, he would not hesitate about his answer; we should none of us object to the rupees,

but I doubt if the Scot ever breathed who would have sold his birthright for them. Well, then, *Noblesse oblige*: all blood is noble here, and a noble life should go along with it. It is not for nothing that you here and we in England come, both of us, of our respective races; we inherit honourable traditions and memories; we inherit qualities, inherent in our bone and blood, which have been earned for us, no thanks to ourselves, by twenty generations of ancestors: our fortunes are now linked together, for good and evil, never more to be divided. But when we examine our several contributions

to the common stock, the account is more in your favour than ours. More than once you saved English Protestantism; you may have to save it again, for all that I know, at the rate at which our English parsons are now running. You gave us the *Stuarts*; but you helped us to get rid of them. Even now you are teaching us what, unless we saw it before our eyes, no Englishman would believe to be possible—that a member of Parliament can be elected without bribery. For shrewdness of head, thorough-going completeness, contempt of compromise, and moral back-

with them. They carried their wardrobes on their backs. They walked from Paris to Padua, from Padua to Salamanca, and they begged their way along the roads. The laws of mendicancy in all countries were suspended in favour of scholars wandering in pursuit of knowledge. At home at his college the scholar's fare was the hardest, his lodging was the barest. If rich in mind, he was expected to be poor in body; and so deeply was this theory grafted into English feeling that earls and dukes, when they began to frequent universities, shared the common

MARTIN LUTHER AT HOME.

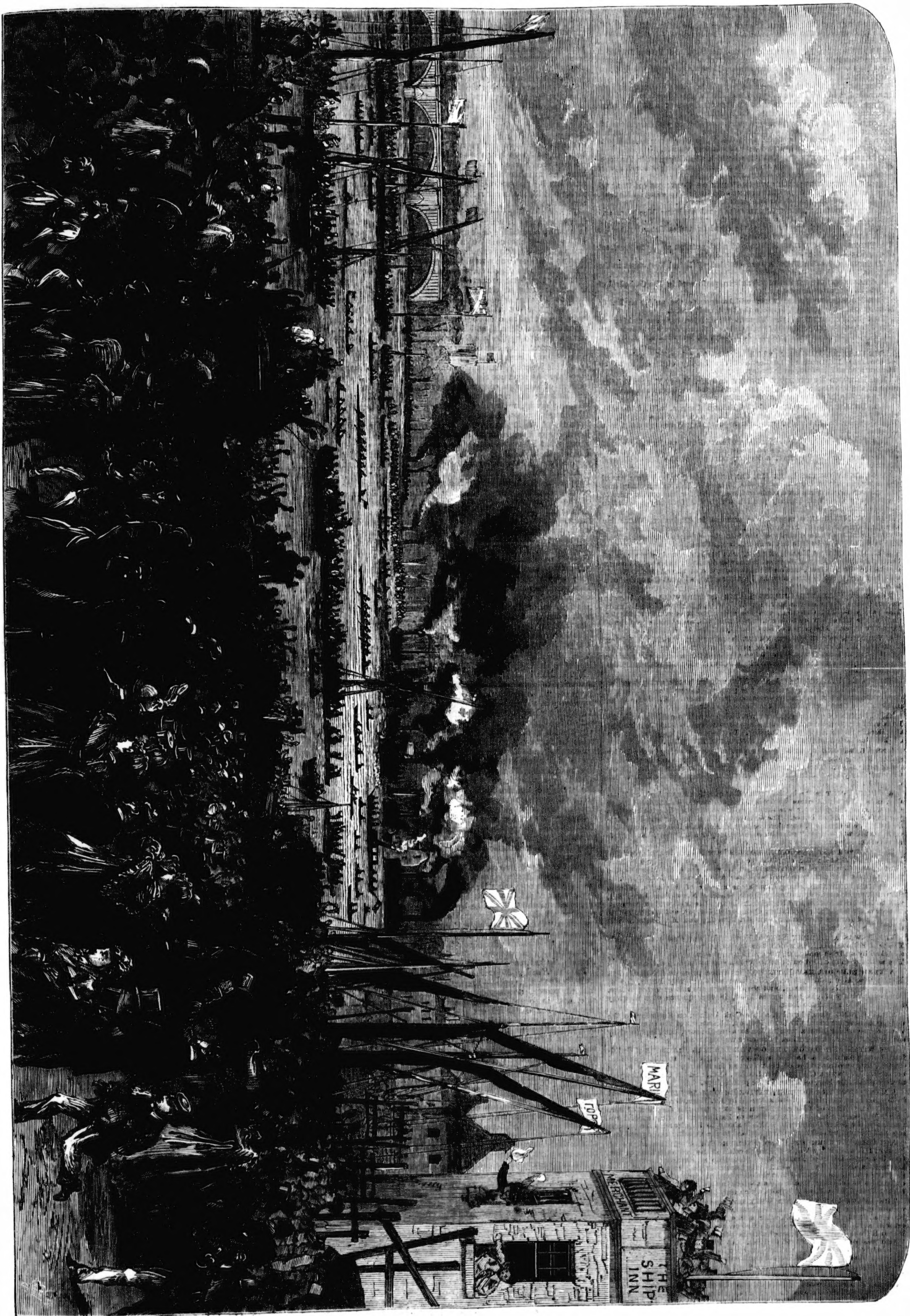


simplicity. The furniture of a noble earl's room at an English university at present may cost, including the pictures of opera-dancers and recluses, and such like, perhaps £500. When the magnificent Earl of Essex was sent to Cambridge in Elizabeth's time, his guardians provided him with a deal table covered with green baize, a trundle bed, half a dozen chairs, and a washhand-basin. The cost of all, I think, was £5. You see what was meant. The scholar was held in high honour, but his contributions to the commonwealth were not appreciable in money, and were not rewarded with money. He went without what he could not produce that he might keep his independence and his self-respect unharmed. Neither scholarship nor science starved under this treatment; more noble souls have been smothered by luxury than were ever killed by hunger. Your Knox was brought up in this way; Buchanan was brought up in this way; Luther was brought up in this way; and Tyndal, who translated the Bible, and Milton and Kepler and Spinoza, and your Robert Burns. Compare Burns, bred behind the plough, and our English Byron! This was our old education, which formed the character of the English and Scottish nations. It is dying away at both extremes, as no longer suited to what is called modern civilization.

ECCLÉSIASTICISM AND MORALITY.
We have had thirty years of unexampled clerical activity among us: the churches have been doubled; theological books, magazines, reviews, and newspapers have been poured out by the hundreds of thousands; while by the side of it there has sprung up an equally astonishing development of moral dishonesty. From the great houses in the city of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deeply has it gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating and shoddy everywhere. Yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute indifference, and the great question which at this moment is agitating the Church of England is the colour of the ecclesiastical petticoats.

TRUTH AND JUSTICE INDEPENDENT OF OPINION.
Whether we are Radicals or Conservatives, we require to be often reminded that truth or falsehood, justice and injustice, are no creatures of our own belief. We cannot make true things false or false things true by choosing to think them so. We cannot vote right into wrong or wrong into right. The eternal truths and rights of things exist, fortunately, independent of our thoughts or wishes, fixed as mathematics, inherent in the nature of man and the world. They are no more to be trifled with than gravitation. If we discover and obey them, it is well with us; but that is all we can do. You can no more make a social regulation work well which is not just than you can make water run up-hill. Be honest with yourselves, whatever the temptation; say nothing to others that you do not think, and play no tricks with your own minds. Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world humbug is the most dangerous.

This, above all. To your own selves be true, and it will follow, as the night the day, You cannot then be false to any man.



THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: THE FINISH AT MORTLAKE.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will remain at Cairo for the three days' festival of the Cour Baira, and will then proceed to Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria, whence he will embark for Constantinople.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH is once more in Australia. His visit this time is unaccompanied by ceremonial, and he is accepting many private invitations.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, with the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and all the Imperial family, will pay a visit, in August next, to Corsica, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I.

VERMEULEN, head physician at the Lunatic Asylum of Ghent, has been summoned to attend Princess Charlotte at the Palace of Laeken.

THE ENTROUNCEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON will take place about noon on April 8, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

LORD MILTON, M.P., who was recently compelled to withdraw from his Parliamentary duties in consequence of temporary failure of eyesight, has been obliged to remain in a darkened room. The treatment resorted to is understood to have been attended with satisfactory results.

GENERAL ALMONTE, the Mexican who took a leading part in the negotiations which resulted in the Archduke Maximilian being made Emperor of his country, died in Paris on Tuesday.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS held its first meeting on Monday, and elected the Marquis of Hartington as its chairman.

A PICTURE PAINTED ON PANEL, attributed to Hans Memling, and known at Bruges since 1477, representing the "History of Troy" from its foundation to its fall, was bought at the Hôtel Drouot on Saturday, for the South Kensington Museum, for £5,200.

A PROTESTANT JUBILEE is to be held next autumn at Berlin, as a sort of counterpart to the council to assemble at Rome.

MAZZINI has just published a work, entitled "Political Testament to the Italians."

A GRAND RELIGIOUS SERVICE has been performed in the Cathedral of Madrid in honour of Lamartine.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT will be open to the public on Easter Monday and Tuesday next, between the hours of 10 and 4.

THE PETITIONERS in the Westminster election case are making an appeal for subscriptions to cover their costs. Subscriptions are to be paid to Mr. J. Beal, 209, Piccadilly; or Mr. J. T. Carr, 15, Warwick-street, W., the petitioners.

THE OASTLER MEMORIAL, which consists of a colossal figure in bronze of the late Mr. Richard Oastler and two factory children, is to be inaugurated at Bradford, on Saturday, May 15.

MR. EDWARD KENWORTHY HORNBY and Mr. Henry Master Feilden, sons of the late Conservative members for Blackburn, have been accepted as the candidates of the party at the coming election.

MR. BEALES, late president of the Reform League, will, it is said, shortly receive a county-court judgeship. It is said that Mr. Howell, the late secretary to that body, has been appointed private secretary to a member of Parliament.

THE PLACE filled by the late Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., as Commissioner of Endowed Schools in Ireland, has been conferred by the Lord Lieutenant on the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, a leading minister of the Ulster General Assembly.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. CARLETON—in his best time one of the most graphic of Irish novelists—is, it is said, left without any provision. Application has been made to Government for the continuance to his widow of the small literary pension which was formerly awarded to her late husband.

PATRICK NELIGAN, a mason, was arrested in Tralee on Wednesday night on a charge of Fenianism. The prisoner is stated to have endeavoured to induce three soldiers of the 81st Regiment to become Fenians, and take an oath to be true to the Fenian brotherhood.

A SHOEMAKER OF NORTHAMPTON, who has lately made a practice of buying up the carcasses of diseased animals, and sending them to the London market for human food, was on Monday convicted of the offence at Guildhall, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, without the option of a fine.

THE MOST VALUABLE CHURCH LIVING IN CORNWALL has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Walker, the Rector of St. Columb. The patron is Lord Churston, and the appointment is worth £1,600 per annum, the tithes having been commuted at £1515, and there is a glebe of forty-two acres. The parish of St. Columb contains 11,680 acres.

A VELOCIPEDIST IN CLERKENWELL the other day drove his vehicle on the pavement, knocked down three persons, and ran over the foot of a fourth. So, at least, it was stated by an applicant for a summons against the offender made at the Clerkenwell Police Court. Mr. Cooke granted the summons.

BERRYER'S LIBRARY, the sale of which concluded last Saturday, brought 30,000*l.* The book which produced the greatest competition—a famous copy of Bossuet's funeral oration—was knocked down at 519*l.* It is understood to have been purchased for the Marseilles Bar.

THE BRAKEMEN of the goods-train which came into collision with the Irish mail at Abergeldie a few months ago surrendered to take their trial at the Denbighshire Assizes on Tuesday. In the result the jury, after a deliberation of ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

MRS. GLADSTONE spent at least a part of each evening in the ladies gallery during the debate on the Irish Church. Viscountess Beaconsfield never came there. The statement which appeared in some of the papers that her Ladyship was in the gallery on the first night of the debate was erroneous.

A NOVEL POINT in the bona-fide traveller question was raised, on Tuesday, in a case which came before Mr. Ingham at the Wandsworth Police Court. A beer-shop-keeper was summoned for serving a girl with beer in a jug during prohibited hours. The defence was that the beer was for a traveller. The magistrate, on reference to the Act, said it left the question open, as the words were "refreshment supplied for a traveller," and not to a traveller. The summons was dismissed.

THE CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS have to state in their report of March, 1869, that in the eighteen years of their proceedings they have approved 3043 sales of reversions or purchases of leasehold interests, the value in fee of the estates so dealt with amounting to about £11,405,000.

WILLIAM SHEWARD, charged with the murder of his wife, Martha Sheward, under such extraordinary circumstances at Norwich, in June, 1851, will be tried in a few days at Norwich Assizes. The trial will extend over two days at least. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Mr. C. Cooper, and Mr. E. Tillet are retained for the prosecution, and Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. S. Reeve will defend the prisoner.

THERE WAS A MURPHY RIOT at North Shields on Friday night week. The Odd Fellows' Hall, in which this individual was holding forth, was attacked by an Irish mob 400 strong. Murphy escaped by the back way. The military were called out, and the crowd was ultimately dispersed.

A TERRIBLE COLLIERIES EXPLOSION has taken place in the Stable Pit, Nant-y-Glo, Montgomeryshire. Nine men were severely burnt, one of whom died shortly afterwards, and three others are not expected to live. A large quantity of gas had accumulated, in consequence of a doorway having been left open too long.

MR. DOWNING pleaded guilty, at the Cork Assizes, on Saturday, to the charge of sending money to Lord Fernoy, Lieutenant of the county, who was procuring for him a nomination to a magistracy, but disclaimed by affidavit any corrupt intention. Sentence was deferred.

THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE LIBERAL ELECTORS of Guildford have presented a handsome silver "loving cup" to Mr. Guildford Onslow, in commemoration of his return as the sole representative of the borough. Sir Patrick O'Brien, Mr. Lanyon, Q.C., and Sir George Bowyer, as well as Mr. Onslow, took part in the proceedings.

A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION was held in London last Saturday. It was attended by Mr. Hare, Mr. J. S. Mill, and others. The object of this association is to secure the adoption of Mr. Hare's well-known scheme. A petition to Parliament having special reference to the Select Committee which is about to inquire into the present mode of conducting elections was submitted to the meeting and agreed to.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOLD ENGLISH COINS of the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI., and French coins of the reigns of one of the Charleses and Louis of France, were picked up at Blackpool sands, near Dartmouth, during the past week. They are nearly all in a good state of preservation. It is supposed that the coins formed part of a box of specie on board a vessel which had become a wreck in this locality, and that they became imbedded in the sand, from which they have now been washed out.

THE HEAVY GALES OF LAST WEEK have been attended with disastrous results on some parts of the English coast. At Hayle, in Cornwall, the National Institution's life boat, after a two hours' struggle, rescued the crew of seven men from a vessel wrecked on the bar. Off Ilfracombe, in North Devon, a life-boat rescued sixteen persons from an Italian ship, which was in a most perilous position. At Padstow, in Cornwall, two vessels have been stranded, and life has been lost. Serious wrecks are also reported from the shores of Norfolk and Kent.

THE SIGNALMAN AT THE HANWELL STATION on the Great Western Railway, on Saturday night, during a fog, not observing the danger signal on from Southall, allowed a goods-train to run into another. Seven carriages were broken to atoms, the engine of the hindmost train being much damaged. The engine-driver and stoker, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off and thus saved their lives. The guard of the train which was run into had his leg broken by the concussion and is in a very precarious condition.

THE LOUNGER.

WHEN the division on the Irish Church Bill was taken on Wednesday morning the Commons' Chamber presented quite an excited and enthusiastic appearance. Every part of the House was densely filled—every seat in the gallery as well as in the body of the House was occupied, and there were groups about the door who, perhaps, could not with facility obtain seats. The greatest excitement, the most intense anxiety to learn the result, was manifested, though it was well known that the majority in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Ireland would be as large and decisive as the arguments for disestablishment and disendowment have proved to be unanswerable. All along an evident desire pervaded the House to hear the result, though that result was so surely anticipated; but when the tellers approached the table the excitement increased, and when it was seen that the Government teller held in his hand the important paper on which the numbers were recorded a cheer burst from the Ministerial benches, and was taken up and repeated, until at length silence was restored through anxiety on the part of the winning party to hear the numbers stated. When by the announcement of the numbers it appeared that the second reading was carried by a majority of 118, the cheering again burst forth, and was repeatedly renewed.

It has now become a regular thing that while a Conservative Government is in office, or immediately after that party has been in power, a squabble or scandal is sure to arise as to their dealings with steam-packet companies regarding contracts for carrying the mails. This Session is no exception. Last year it was understood that no fresh contracts would be entered into; but no sooner had Parliament been dissolved, than a contract, on very advantageous terms for the steam-packet companies, was concluded for conveying the mails between Great Britain and America. Luckily, this as well as all similar engagements has to receive the sanction of Parliament before taking effect, and a Select Committee, having been appointed to consider the question, has reported against the renewal of the Cunard and Inman contracts on the terms which were agreed to by the late Government.

The *Lancet*, I see, has commenced a series of papers on the sick poor of Paris, from the pen of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. The subject is, at this juncture, unusually interesting, as it is generally understood that as soon as the Irish Church is shelved, the poor-law system of our own country will engage the closest attention of Parliament; and a comparison of Continental usages with our own will, no doubt, materially assist our efforts at legislation. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, I believe, is prosecuting his inquiries at the instance of the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, and the leading medical journal has been selected as the medium of his communications. From what I have seen of his contributions to your contemporary I think that the Poor-Law Board and the philanthropic public generally will have reason to be grateful to him for his researches.

At the Polytechnic Institution, on Tuesday evening, Professor Pepper exhibited his new "Induction Coil" to a select audience, composed principally of scientific gentlemen. To convey an idea of the gigantic size of the apparatus, I need only mention that the secondary coil is one hundred and fifty miles in length. Several interesting tests were made, and the lecture, when delivered next week, will be illustrated with some experiments of remarkable brilliancy.

By-the-by, I have just received Irving's "Annals of Our Time," published by Macmillan, a work which every editor, sub-editor, and indeed every journalist, will have to get. I have also received Townsend's "Handbook of the Year 1869." This work, which is a register of facts, dates, and events at home and abroad, with appendices containing diplomatic and State papers, Acts of Parliament, official documents, &c., is likewise a most valuable book of reference, especially to publicists and all who take an interest in the world's affairs; and I have no doubt I shall frequently be indebted to it for useful information myself. It is published by Wyman and Sons, Great Queen-street, W.C.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

Mr. Hullah is something of a dogmatist, but he speaks with the authority of genuine knowledge and much experience, and his paper on "The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice" in the *Contemporary* is valuable and interesting. It seems to me that Mr. Hullah has always overrated what the mere education of the voice can do for it, but he is unquestionably right when he says that, "by the instrumentality of the vowels alone can the quality of a voice be improved or its force developed." The Rev. John Hunt appears to me to have forsaken a little, in his paper on Bolingbroke, his usual fairness of tone, and to have underrated the acuteness of that rash writer. Surely, too, intelligibility of style does not carry with it even a suspicion of want of depth? As to Miss Becker and the "Study of Science by Women," I would make her a present of all she demands in the way of culture for her own sex; but her fundamental assumption I abhor; nor do I like her manner.

Strange to say, I cannot offhand make up my mind about Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti's "Sixteen Sonnets of Life, Love, and Death" in the *Fortnightly*. Of course they are fascinating—of course, too, they are characteristic; but, though they constitute a very attractive feature in a good number, I can't say at once whether I think them good or not. It is a crying shame that an acute critic like Mr. John Morley should have to waste his time in explaining (as he does in reviewing Mr. Browning's new poem) that when we say a work of art should be beautiful, we do not mean that each of its constituents should be by itself beautiful, but only that the total result should be favourable to beauty. Mr. Thomas Hare's paper on "Public and Private Property" is far too grave a matter to be dealt with hastily. But Mr. Henry Morley's interesting essay on "Spenser's 'Hobbinol'" is more within ready range, and I think it is a success. By-the-by, the last number of the *Fortnightly* has reached a fifth edition.

In the *Sunday Magazine*—excellent, varied, and exceedingly well illustrated, as usual—I regret to note that one of the writers—full of power, and wielding it, on the whole, upon the right side, and in beautiful and generous ways—has not unlearned much of her old hardness of tone. It is always hazardous to judge of a story which appears in fragments, because you can't tell what the next number may contain in the way of criticism upon the former; but this fact imposes an obligation upon the author as well as the critic. Maggie, indeed, rebukes the harshness of Magdalen in condemning Charlie; but she ought to have told her that she was talking trash. How, in the name of wonder, can people like music "just by the senses"? They must have ears, of course; and the ears must be capable of hearing; but if that proves that music can be enjoyed by the senses, what would it prove if I were to scoop out Magdalen's brain-pan? I rather think that, as far as we could judge of it, her spirituality would be gone before I had done spooning out the grey matter. Besides, how could the "senses" appreciate "the pathetic chant," "Out of the deep have I called unto Thee, O Lord"? The truth is, there are plenty of sensual people who go to hear music because it is a mere excuse for some other pleasure. There are others, also, sensual, who enjoy it for itself. But, so far from its being "just by the senses" that even sensual people enjoy music like that of the "De Profundis," it is just the one corner of their natures which catches a little light from heaven. In "Robert Falconer," Mr. MacDonald has a passage to this effect.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

During the last few weeks an agreeable lull in the theatrical world has placed several evenings at your Lounger's disposal. However, Easter is about to break upon him with more than its usual brilliancy, and after this week his holidays will be at an end.

The "Sea of Ice," a very excellent old Adelphi drama of the conventional school, has been revived at the OLYMPIC, under the title of the "Thirst of Gold," with a long sub-title, which I do not correctly remember. The piece has a capital plot, very well worked out, and its construction is far superior to that of most "Adelphi dramas" of fifteen years or so ago. The leading

parts of the old piece were played by Madame Celeste, Mr. Keeley and (I think) Mr. Webster. In the Olympic version Miss Furtado plays Madame Celeste's two parts, Mr. H. Neville plays Mr. Webster's part, and Mr. Taylor plays Mr. Keeley's part. The change is not altogether for the better. Miss Furtado's part is too old for her in the first two acts, and her powers of pantomime do not, of course, stand comparison with Madame Celeste's; but she plays it with much grace and vigour, notwithstanding. Mr. Neville gives a romantic picture of the Mexican adventurer, and Mr. Taylor is sufficiently funny in a part rendered immortal by Mr. Keeley. The piece is exceedingly well mounted; the Sea of Ice procured a call for Mr. Julian Hicks, who made his appearance on the stage. I am glad to say he was greeted with some sounds of disapprobation—not because Mr. Hicks did not deserve honour for a very effective scene, but because he was foolish enough to mar it by appearing on it in very unromantic modern costume. If scene-painters must rush on in acknowledgment of every burst of applause, they should at least be required to dress themselves in the costume of the period in which the piece is supposed to take place.

Mr. Robertson's "Dreams" will be produced at the Gaiety this (Saturday) evening.

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question (March 18)—"That the bill be now read a second time;" and which Amendment was, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day six months." (Mr. Disraeli). Question again proposed, "that the word 'now' stand part of the Question." Debate resumed. Question put—The House divided: Ayes, 368; noes, 250.

AYES.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Acland, T D | Ewing, A O | Mundella, A J |
| Adair, H E | Eykyrn, R | Muntz, P H |
| Agar-Ellis, L G | Fagan, Captain | Murphy, N D |
| Akroyd, E | Fawcett, H | Nicholson, W |
| Allen, W S | Finnie, W | Nicol, J D |
| Amcotts, Colonel | Fitzgerald, Lord O | North, F |
| Amory, J H | Fitzmaurice, Lord E | Norwood, C M |
| Anderson, G | Fitzpatrick, J W | O'Brien, Sir P |
| Anstruther, Sir R | Fitzwilliam, O W | O'Connor, D M |
| Armistead, G | Fitzwilliam, H W | O'Connor, Don, The |
| Ayrton, A S | Fletcher, J | O'Donoghue, The |
| Aytoun, R S | Foljambe, F J | Ogilvy, Sir J |
| Backhouse, E | Forde, W D | O'Loghlen, Sir C |
| Bagwell, J | Forster, C | Omslow, G |
| Baines, E | Forster, W E | O'Reilly, M W |
| Baker, R W | Fortescue, C P | Otway, A J |
| Barclay, A C | Fortescue, D F | Palmer, J H |
| Barry, A H | Fothergill, R | Parker, C S |
| Bass, M A | Fowler, W | Parry, L J |
| Baxter, W E | French, Colonel | Pease, J W |
| Bazley, T | Gavin, Major | Peel, A W |
| Beaumont, H F | Gilpin, C | Pelham, Lord |
| Beaumont, W B | Gladstone, W E | Phillips, R N |
| Beaumont, S A | Gladstone, W H | Pim, J |
| Beaumont, Captain | Gladstone, Sir F H | Platt, J |
| Bentall, E H | Gower, E F | Playfair, L |
| Biddulph, M | Gower, Lord R | Plimsoil, S |
| Bingham, Lord | Goschen, G J | Pochin, H D |
| Blake, J A | Gourley, E T | Pollard-Urquhart, W |
| Blennerhassett, Sir R | Graham, W H | Portman, W H |
| Bolckow, H W | Gregory, W H | Potter, E |
| Bonham-Carter, J | Greville, Captain | Potter, T B |
| Bouverie, E P | Greville-Nugent, Col | Power, J T |
| Bowring, E A | Gray, Sir G | Price, W E |
| Brand, J | Gray, Sir G | Price, W P |
| Brand, H | Grieve, J J | Ramnden, Sir J |
| Brand, H R | Grosvenor, Lord R | Rathbone, W |
| Brassey, H A | Grosvenor, Captain | Reed, C |
| Brassey, T | Grove, T F | Rebow, J G |
| Brewer, Dr | Hadfield, G | Richard, H |
| Bright, Jacob | Hamilton, E W | Richards, R M |
| Bright, John | Hamilton, J G | Robertson, D |
| Brinckman, Captain | Hammer, Sir J | Roden, W S |
| Brocklehurst, W C | Harcourt, W G | Rothschild, Baron L |
| Brogden, A | Hardcastle, J A | Rothschild, Baron M |
| Brown, A H | Harris, J D | Rothschild, N M |
| Bruce, Lord C | Hartington, Marquis of | Russell, A |
| Bruce, Lord E | Haviland-Burke, E | Russell, H |
| Bruce, H A | Hay, Lord J | Russell, F W |
| Bryan, G L | Headlam, T E | Russell, Sir W |
| Buller, Sir A | Henderson, J | Rylands, P |
| Buller, Sir E | Henley, Lord | St. Aubyn, J |
| Bullwer, Sir H | Hertford, H A | St. Lawrence, Viscount |
| Burke, Viscount | Hibbert, J T | Salomons, Alderman |
| Bury, Viscount | Hoare, Sir H | Samuda, J |
| Buxton, C | Hodgkinson, G | Samuelson, B |
| Callan, F W | Holms, J | Samuelson, H B |
| Callan, J P | Howard, C W | Sartoris, E J |
| Campbell, H | Howard, J | Scott, Sir W |
| Candlish, J | Hughes, T | Seely, G |
| Cardwell, E | Hughes, W B | Shaw, W |
| Carrington, Captain | Hut, Sir W | Sheridan, H B |
| Carnegie, C | Illingworth, A | Sherlock, D |
| Carter, Alderman | James, H | Sheriff, A C |
| Cartwright, W C | Jardine, R | Simeon, Sir J |
| Castlerosse, Viscount | Jessel, G | Simon, Sergeant |
| Cave, T | Johnston, A | Smith, J B |
| Cavendish, Lord F | Johnstone, Sir H | Smith, T E |
| Cavendish, Lord G | King, P J L | Stackpole, W |
| Chadwick, D | Kinglake, J A | Stanley, W O |
| Chambers, M | Kinnaird, A F | Stanfield, J |
| Chambers, T | Kirk, W | Stapleton, J |
| Childers, H O | Knatchbull-Hugessen, E | Steepley, Colonel |
| Cholmeley, Captain | Layard, A H | Stevenson, J C |
| Cholmeley, Sir M | Lambert, N G | Stone, W H |
| Clay, J | Lancaster, J | Strutt, H |
| Clement, W J | Lawrence, J C | Stuart, Colonel |
| Cogan, W H | Lawrence, W | Sullivan, E |
| Colebrooke, Sir T | Lawson, Sir W | Symes, Colonel |
| Colebridge, Sir J | Lee, T | Synan, E J |
| Collier, Sir R | Leatham, E A | Talbot, C R |
| Colthurst, Sir G | Leffevre, G J | Taylor, P A |
| Corbally, M E | Lewis, J D | Tite, W |
| Cowen, J | Lloyd, Sir T | Tollmach, F J |
| Cowper, H F | Loch, G | Tomlin, G |
| Cowper, W F | Locke, J | Torrans, W M C |
| Craufurd, E H | Lorne, Marquis of | Torrans, R R |
| Crawford, R W | Low, R | Tracey, C R |
| Crossley, Sir F | Lush, Dr | Trail, G |
| Dalglish, R | Lusk, A | Trelawny, Sir J S |
| Dalrymple, D | Lytelton, C G | Trevelyan, G O |
| D'Arcey, M P | M'Arthur, W | Vandeleur, Colonel |
| Davies, Sir H R | M'Clean, J R | Verney, Sir H |
| Davies, R | M'Combie, W | Villiers, C P |
| Davison, J R | M'Combie, W | Vivian, H H |
| Dease, O R M | M'Combie, W | Vivian, Captain |
| Dehahunt, J | M'Combie, W | Vivian, A P |
| De la Poer, E | M'Combie, W | Walter, J |
| Denison, E | M'Combie, W | Wederburn, Sir D |
| Denham, G | M'Combie, W | Weguelin, C |
| Dent, J D | M'Combie, W | Weguelin, T M |
| Devereux, R J | M'Combie, W | Wells, W |
| Dickinson, S S | M'Combie, W | West, H W |
| Dixon, G | M'Combie, W | Westhead, J P |
| Digby, K T | M'Combie, W | Whalley, G H |
| Dilke, C W | M'Combie, W | Whitman, J |
| Dillwyn, L L | M'Combie, W | Whitbread, S |
| Dodds, J | M'Combie, W | White, C |
| Dodson, J G | M'Combie, W | White, J |
| Downing, M O | M'Combie, W | Whitwell, J |
| Dowse, R | M'Combie, W | Whitworth, T |
| Duff, M E | M'Combie, W | Williams, W |
| Duff, R W | M'Combie, W | Williams, E W |
| Dundas, F | M'Combie, W | Williamson, Sir H |
| Edwards, Colonel W | M'Combie, W | Wingfield, Sir C |
| Edwards, H | M'Combie, W | Winterbottom, H S |
| Egerton, Captain | M'Combie, W | Wood, H |
| Ellice, E | M'Combie, W | Young, A W |
| Enfield, Viscount | M'Combie, W | Young, G |
| Ennis, J J | M'Combie, W | |
| Erskine, Vice-Admiral | M'Combie, W | |
| Esmonde, J | M'Combie, W | |
| Ewing, H E | M'Combie, W | |

TELLERS.

Glyn, G G

Adam, W P

Literature.

History of Art. By Dr. WILHELM LÜBKE, Professor of the History of Art. Translated by F. E. BUNNETT. In two volumes. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

After going through many editions in German, each one being corrected and enlarged, the present work, now for the first time translated, may be considered perfect, as far as it goes; but Dr. Lübke by no means embraces every branch of Art, and, indeed, touches but little beyond the three great branches—architecture, sculpture, and painting.

Big book as this is, it seems to be but a sketch, after all; for the first page of the text is headed "Outlines of the History of Art," reminding us of the modesty of Sir Charles Eastlake's "Materials Towards a History of Oil Painting." With all respect for so painstaking and erudite a scholar as Dr. Lübke, it is impossible not to feel grateful that the "Outlines" have not been filled up. The work is so carefully divided into books, and chapters, and subdivisions, and supplements that it is difficult to convey a clear notion of it in words. The "Ancient Art of the East" comprises the art of Egypt, with that of Central, Western, and Eastern Asia. This has great interest, and will be found intensely new to the young ladies who chatter about the "Renaissance" and condemn anything which they consider out of taste as "Gothic," which is simply stupid. The Nile, the pyramids, and the sphinx, are sufficient for a book in themselves—indeed, Piazzi Smyth found the pyramids alone sufficient. Properly enough, the land is always associated with the people in these volumes, and reasons assigned for why a particular style of architecture or plastic art was selected. Rivers sometimes determine this—at least, the Nile obliged the Egyptians to build solid and plain dykes and embankments, and of course they were solid and plain in the pyramids and elsewhere. Rivers influence us very much, as the banks of the Ganges can testify as well as the Thames, although Dr. Lübke's theory would be found unsound if carried all over the world. Elephant folio, or a few sheets of what they used in Brobdingnag for newspapers, would be necessary to continue the enormous subject of the ancient art of the East. There is Babylon, the hundred-gated city, with those hanging-gardens alone worth the wonder of a lifetime; and Nineveh, which Mr. Layard has made to live over again. The wondrous architecture of India, and the quaintness of China, must be familiar to all who take a delight in books; and as for travellers, who have not had the necessity for exercising the imagination, they are to be envied. It will be observed that, in this first stage of the work, there is but little concerning the plastic art. Sculpture was entirely dependent on, and subordinate to, architecture; and, excepting upon tombs, of which these ancient races, vast and unpolished, were extremely fond, there are scarcely any traces of representations of humanity. The Second Book, the classic art of Greece and Rome, comes more "home" to us. The daily life of the people is by no means unknown to us, and their literature is a necessary part of a liberal education. Here certain learned people will feel perplexed. They talk freely about the plain beauty of Doric architecture, of the still greater plainness of the Ionic, and the more ornate style of the Corinthian order; but Dr. Lübke lays down distinctly that Corinthian is a mixture of Doric and Ionic. Here sculpture plays an important part; but the author is absolutely flat in his criticism, compared to that in "Childe Harold," or Shelley's beautiful prose passages in the "Essays and Letters." Colour comes in also, notably with statues. "To what amount this may have extended can be scarcely determined with certainty; yet not merely the hem of the garments, but sometimes the whole attire, was coloured; and not merely weapons, diadems, and such like appendages were rendered conspicuous by gilding, but even the hair was constantly gilded, and the pupil of the eye darkened. In the bronze statues often the hem of the garment was adorned with ornaments of precious metal, the white of the eye was marked by silver, and the pupil by dark gems." The description of the statue of Athene, by Phidias, at the Parthenon, is tempting, but far too long to quote. Of Rome, the reader need only be reminded of the Arch, and the foundation of the Christian basilicas. We must pass over the rest of the early Christian art, and the art of Islam has comparatively little interest, with the great Moorish exception which led up to the Alhambra; but the chapter on the Romanesque Style is well worthy of attention, inasmuch as almost every country of Europe has adopted it or modified it for her own purposes. It is difficult to say what style the Romanesque does not contain, pure Gothic or pure Moorish, of course, being out of the question; and the purpose of the building makes all the difference. An inexperienced eye might scarcely recognise a Romanesque church and, say, a Foreign or Indian office to be in the same style. In the latter case, as in St. James's Park, it would be plainly called Italian. The pictures given here—by-the-way, almost every page has its picture—will assist to settle this vexed matter for students, and make travellers better understand that which has so much delighted them on the Continent, and which they are so fond of snubbing in their native land. It is refreshing to find that Dr. Lübke does all honour to our splendid English cathedrals, whilst he is much less enthusiastic as to the French. We will not say that he is too fond of the German because he is a German, and it seems natural enough; but he does put that fine set of nations in the front rank very frequently, and sometimes when a little modesty would have been more becoming.

The second volume requires but little description. It contains a chapter on Gothic Style, and the rest is on the Art of Modern Times. Of the first the author says, "Buildings of this style were ignominiously called Gothic in an age of one-sided views, because it was thought that only rude barbarians like the old Goths could have produced such works," and "German," "old German," or "pointed," do not properly express it. "It was produced neither from motives of worship nor expediency, but owes its origin alone to a striving after an ethical artistic ideal. The strongly-awakened national mind yearned to express itself with greater freedom and independence in every sphere of life," &c. True enough; but how weak are the author's pages to the wondrous enthusiasm on Gothic in Mr. Ruskin's "Seven Lamps"! The author seems to think that the world was so bent upon this architecture that it had no time to think about painting; but that when Gothic had accomplished all that it had to do in those times, and the Middle Ages being finished, it was high time for the painters to flourish. And so they have done, from the time of Giotto down to the latest dinner of the Royal Academy. But into the ranks of the painters we do not mean to intrude. The author gives brief sketches of their lives—which would have been found in any small Biographical Dictionary, and occasionally, with men of varied genius, as Michael Angelo, he gives them piecemeal—part as architect, part as painter! Accounts of their works are here in plenty, accompanied by descriptions which do not exactly make the blood run hot and set the heart spinning. But the Doctor is quite right about the famous Magdalen of Correggio in Lord Dudley's gallery—the "Too fair for worship, too divine for love"—(Millman). It does not look so much like a penitent as like the most beautiful girl the world ever saw, resting herself at full length, and reading her favourite author—shall we say, Ovid? Modern painters, not living, are treated with much courtesy in these pages, and Germany, to wind up with, is, of course, in no way neglected; but we part from Doctor Lübke with the "profoundest consideration," confident that he has made himself master of his subject before writing about it—a thing which some historians leave for another period, or somebody else, altogether. We recommend Dr. Lübke's book on Art—the "original universal language."

In Silk Attire. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "Love or Marriage." 3 vols. London: Tinsley Brothers. It is difficult to say whether this novel is a better one than "Love or Marriage" was; but there is more of it, in every way. We have more story, more characters, more properties, and much more of that in which the author excels—namely, description of nature, and, indeed, scenery in general. The most striking feature in the book, as compared with its predecessor, is its freshness. Mr. Black has gone and got ground young again since he painted Helstone, who, the reader is glad to find, remembers in the present story that he is a married man, though poor Fanny could only get as far as the letter *m* in her answer to her father when she fainted, saying, "I am m—."

That Mr. Black is working the same vein as that which ran through "Love or Marriage" need not trouble us, when we find the vein so rich as it is. We have still numerous glimpses of German scenery; but in this instance we have the hunting-field instead of the battle-field, and capitolally the whole thing is managed. Nothing can be better than the pleasant, truthful detail, and the animation, without hurry but with much humour, which pervades this portion of the book. Nor is the flavour of poetry ever long absent from the page; nor, to speak the truth, is that of champagne, or moselle, or something else that is nice and expensive. Mr. Black is a very thirsty writer—we mean he makes his reader thirsty, because he is always waving effervescent drinks of a choice vintage under the reader's mouth. Besides that, the pages are full of sparkle of another kind. They glitter with the hair of pretty girls, and the colour of bouquets, and opera-cloaks, and generally, in fact, with the elegancies of good society. It is all Olympian; there is, of course, nothing Philistine about it; but there it is. You shut up the book with a vague idea that, though it ends with a death-bed and you are affected, you were walking with Maud in "her own rose-garden" in the morning; that accident took you into the company of two or three pretty young actresses at home in the afternoon; that in the evening you had a stage-box, all alone with Maud; and that to-morrow you are going to propose to her, and are quite sure of being accepted.

The story is simple. Will Anerley is betrothed to a lovely country girl, named Dove. But his path is crossed by Annie, an actress of genius, and the image of Dove is disturbed as it sleeps on the upper current of his nature. We shall not say how the narrative ends, but it is very subtly told. That portion of it which relates to the psychological change which Annie undergoes, as an artist, when the pain of life becomes real to her, is touched by a masterly hand. The foolish fat Count, who fancied he could buy Annie with his fortune, and Nelly Featherstone, the burlesque actress—a Fanny on a lower scale—are admirably sketched. The Nelly Featherstone scenes alone would make it worth while to read the book.

But it is not on the strength of any one of the points that have been mentioned that we commend this novel. We recommend it because it is the work of a man of genius, full of warmth, vigour, animation, truth, and subtle humour. Mr. Black's wit, sometimes, as Shelley says, "makes so deep a wound, the knife is lost in it;" and his style is excellent. The past year has produced novels of more finish, both as to conception and form, but none in which so many high qualities are to be seen in such brilliant combination.

The chief faults of the work appear to us to be that it is too crowded; that the glitter and "bouquet" of nice and pretty things is, perhaps, in excess; and that, in consequence, the pathetic parts strike a little incongruously upon the mind; to which some readers will add that that bourgeois cad, the Count, is so often made ridiculous that at last you think of him as too much trotted out, and, in fact, persecuted. But neither these faults nor any others that might be alleged can make "In Silk Attire" anything but a powerful and delightful novel.

Old Sir Douglas. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, Author of "Lost and Saved," &c. London: Macmillan and Co.

Mrs. Norton's story, "Old Sir Douglas," was noticed from time to time in our columns while it was appearing in the pages of *Macmillan's Magazine*; but, having read it since its re-issue in a complete shape, we may make a remark or two upon it. And, first, it is one of the most puzzling, because most unequal, works of fiction we have perused for some time. There are in almost every page undeniable signs of power; characters are admirably delineated, and incidents are well developed; but there are indications of a lack of constructive capacity, and effects produced by what seem very inadequate causes. For instance, it is impossible for ordinary minds to suppose that old Sir Douglas could have been ignorant of his nephew Kenneth's attachment to Gertrude, and of the hopes he had entertained, after the scene between uncle and nephew described at page 80; and yet upon Sir Douglas's ignorance of these facts hinge the whole of the subsequent complications—the treachery of Alice Ross and James Frere, the jealousy of Sir Douglas, and the separation between him and his wife. Sir Douglas Ross we are taught to regard as a splendid character, with a noble heart and an unsuspecting nature; but he must have been extraordinarily unsuspecting indeed, or of singularly dull comprehension, if he could not divine that Kenneth Ross madly loved Gertrude Skifton, and believed the sentiment had at one time been reciprocated, though that was by no means the case. This inconsistency makes a sad flaw in an otherwise excellent story, for all Sir Douglas's later conduct appears utterly causeless and unreasonable, and, moreover, exceedingly improbable in a man of his calm and lofty nature. In other respects, however, "Old Sir Douglas" is one of the best novels we have ever read, and is sure to enchain attention from beginning to end. A good many of the events occur in Scotland; the leading characters are Scotch; and these circumstances afford Mrs. Norton excellent opportunities of portraying the foibles and characteristics of the denizens of that portion of the kingdom. The Dowager Lady Clocknaben is a perfect embodiment of the traits of character to be found in the strong-minded, dictatorial, and self-righteous Scotchwoman of a past generation; and the subjoined passage contains a picture of Scotch ministerial doings which, we fear, is not of a past time. The scene is Glenrosie parish, and the actor is the scoundrel of the story, but at this time passing under a false name and in the guise of a specially devout and Evangelical minister:—

Mr. James Frere had found a clear field after the death of Mr. Savile Heaton, and had so far modified his views of open-air worship that he had eagerly seized the opportunity of "mentioning" to Sir Douglas (backed by much more skilful "mentioning" on the part of Alice Ross) that he would not object to succeed that simple and uneloquent preacher, and endeavour, by the grace of God, to lead the little flock (so ill-taught hitherto) into the right way.

The schools, founded by his earnest predecessor, were also placed under his superintendence; and rigidly were the children trained and looked after. The penitential Sabbath, instead of the holiday Sabbath, was established among them. The "Lord's Day" was erased from the book of common life, and left blank from all human interest. To swear, to lie, to thieve, to strike even to bloodshed were gradually shown to be less offensive to the Creator, than to hum a song, whistle a tune, write a letter, take a sauntering, happy walk over the hill, or sit chatting under the birken trees in the heather braes overlooking the silver lake.

A boy of ten was excommunicated, as it were, and expelled the "schule," for being found with his mouth and pockets full of blackberries, so freshly gathered that they could only have been procured on "the Lord's Day" by the terrible desecration of gathering them on his way to service. In vain did his old grandmother plead in guttural and nasal accents that the creature "was but a wean," a "puir wee laddie that was be mair circum-spect" for the time to come. The time to come was blackened, for him with public reprobation; and as his compeers passed him, sitting alone in the ingle nook or on the stones in the sunshine, they nudged each other on the shoulder and whispered, "Yon's Jamie Macmillan, that the moonister 'll no permit to enter, ye ken; he brak the Lord's Day!"

Though Mr. James Frere was in all this acting a part—was, in fact, a wolf in sheep's clothing—doings similar to those here described are but of too common occurrence in Scotland, and ministers of the type he personated by no means rarely to be met with. In conclusion, let us say that those who do not care for perfect consistency of story and natural development of plot will find in "Old Sir Douglas" a tale that will at once interest, please, and enlighten them on some curious phases of human nature in general, and of Scottish human nature in particular.

NOES.

Fowler, R N
Gallwey, Sir W
Galway, Viscount
Garlies, Lord
Gillies, Colonel
Goldney, G
Gore, Sir D
Gore, J R
Gore, W R
Grant, Colonel
Graves, S R
Gray, Lieut.-Colonel
Greaves, E
Greene, E
Gregory, G B
Gnest, A E
Gurney, R
Gwyn, H
Hambro, O T
Hamilton, Lord C
Hamilton, I T
Hamilton, Marquis
Hamilton, Lord G
Hardy, G
Hardy, J
Hardy, J S
Hay, Sir J C
Hendley, J W
Henniker-Major, J
Henry, J S
Herbert, General
Hermion, E
Hervey, Lord A
Hesketh, Sir T G
Hick, J
Hick, J
Hildyard, T B
Hill, A S
Hoare, P M
Holmes, W N
Holford, R S
Holmesdale, Viscount
Holt, J M
Hood, Capt
Hope, A J
Howes, E
Hunt, G W
Hutton, J
Ingram, H F
Jackson, R W
Jenkinson, Sir G
Jervis, Colonel
Johnston W
Jones J
Kavanagh, A M
Kekewich, S T
Keown, W
Knight, F W
Knightley, Sir R
Knox, Colonel
Lacom, Sir E H
Laird, J
Langton, W H
Laslett, W
Legh, W J
Lefroy, A
Lennox, Lord G
Lennox, Lord H
Leslie, C T
Liddell, E G
Lindsay, Colonel C
Lindsay, Colonel R
Lopes, H C
Lopes, Sir M
Lowther, W
Lowther, Colonel
Lowther, J
Manners, Lord J
Manners, Lord G
Maxwell, W H
Meller, Colonel
Meyrick, T
Miles, G W
Mills, G H

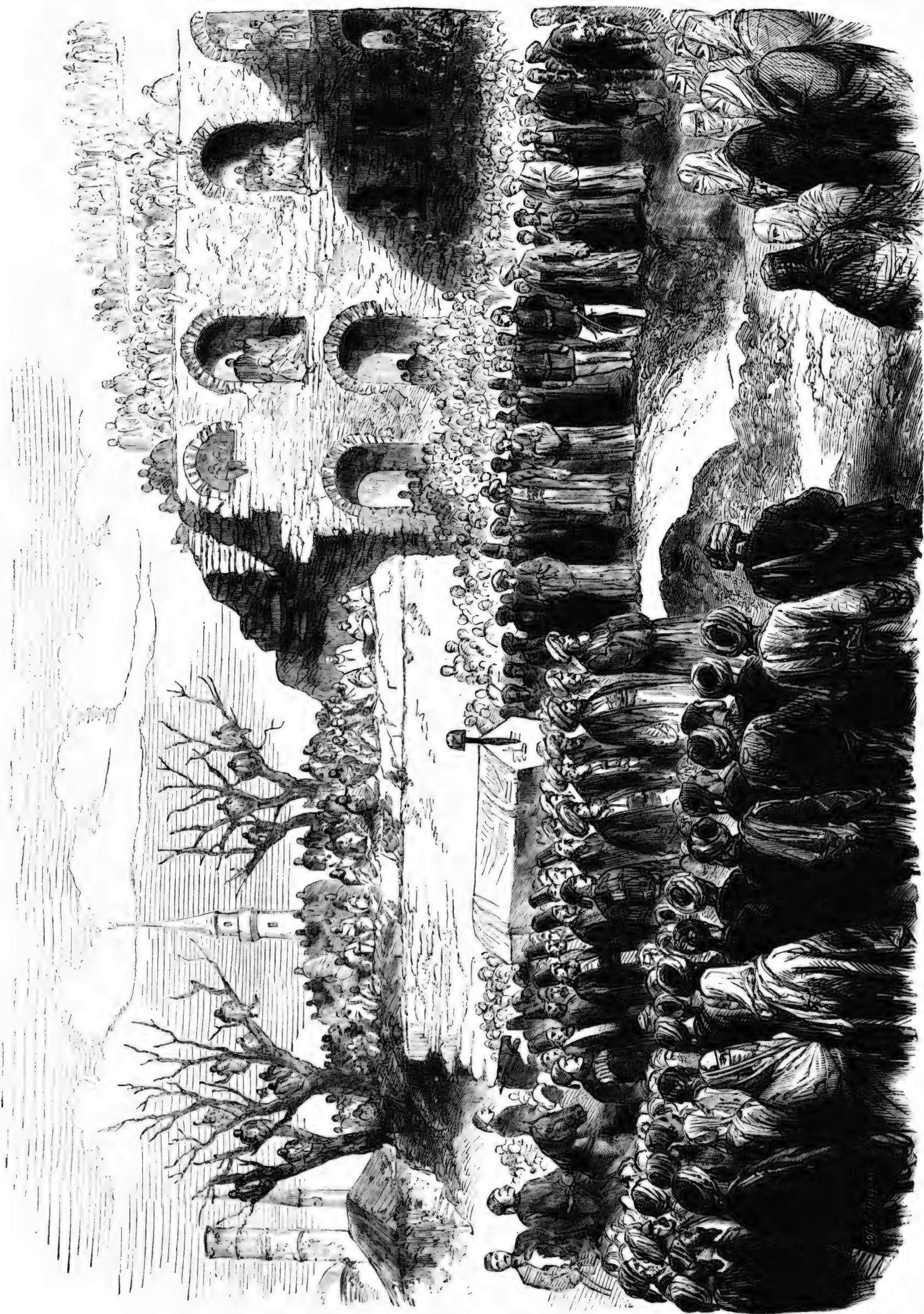
TELLERS.

Noel, G J
Dyke, W H

Six Conservatives voted with the "Ayes"—viz., Lord Bingham, Mr. A. O. Ewing, Mr. W. Hughes, Mr. M. Lagan, Mr. G. Tomline, and Col. Vandeleur. There were also six Liberals in the lobby with the "Noes"—viz., Mr. J. I. Briscoe, Sir R. Clifton, Mr. M. R. Dalway, Mr. W. H. Herries, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Mr. E. Sanderson. Eight Liberals were absent—viz., Mr. M. T. Bass, Mr. H. F. Berkeley, Mr. H. A. Butler-Johnstone, Earl Grosvenor, Mr. R. H. Hurst, Colonel Kingscote, Mr. H. Lewis, and Mr. C. Magniac. The following twelve Conservatives were absent:—Mr. J. Aldridge, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. H. Birley, Mr. R. Bright, Mr. C. E. Cawley, Mr. A. G. Dickson, Mr. J. S. Drax, Mr. C. G. Dupre, Mr. J. W. Malcolm, Mr. C. J. Wright, Mr. H. Wyndham, and Mr. P. S. Wyndham.

MR. LOWE ON GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer stated his views on Government grants in aid of individual efforts very forcibly to a deputation from the Meteorological Society of Scotland who waited upon him, last Saturday, to urge the society's claim to participate in the grant of £10,000 a year made by Parliament to the Royal Society. Mr. Lowe said the carrying out of certain meteorological inquiries had been put into the hands of the Royal Society, not as a voluntary institution carrying on this kind of work, but as a sort of agency for the Government, the Government feeling itself incompetent to carry on these scientific inquiries. He added, however, that he was not responsible for that proceeding, and did not approve it. "I am," he continued, "in principle opposed to all these grants, and it is my intention not to entertain any applications of this nature. We are called upon for economy. Now, the first maxim of economy is that the Government should not be called upon to do that which there is a reasonable probability people will do for themselves; and unless we lay down a rule of that kind, there is no end to the expense into which we may be led. I hold it is our duty not to expend public money to do that which people can do for themselves; and that you can do this for your selves is very well proved by what you have told me of your proceedings, which are most honourable to you. Perhaps it is not so much for the sake of the mere money that you come here as for the sake of the recognition of Government. Now, if there is one thing I dislike more than the giving of public money, it is being prodigal of Government recognition. I really think people should be content to stand upon their own exertions and the appreciation of their fellow-countrymen without coming to the Government for its approval, as if it were wiser or more able to form a judgment upon these things than the rest of mankind. It is far better to keep the Government within its own limits, and not to involve it in questions of this kind. The Government has no better means of acquainting itself with these scientific matters than have other people. A person may be appointed to high office in the Government who is utterly ignorant of these things, and therefore incompetent to form any opinion, and he must act upon the opinions of persons probably not very well founded. Therefore my own feeling goes against the system of setting up voluntary societies, pushing them to a certain point, and then coming to Government for assistance, partly in the shape of money and partly in the way of recognition. My experience of Government grants is this. People found schools, for instance, with the greatest enthusiasm and the greatest wish to promote the interest of education and of religious teaching; they make great sacrifices and do a great deal of praiseworthy work; but from the moment they begin to finger Government money it seems as if it produces a revolution in their minds, and the whole object of the schools seems to be perverted from the real intention of the people who found them and directed to the getting of the greatest possible amount of Government money. Nothing impairs or relaxes the efforts of voluntary societies more than the receiving of Government money; and I really believe that if I were to give you £500 I should be doing you the greatest unkindness of which I could possibly be guilty." Of course Mr. Lowe was not guilty of the unkindness.



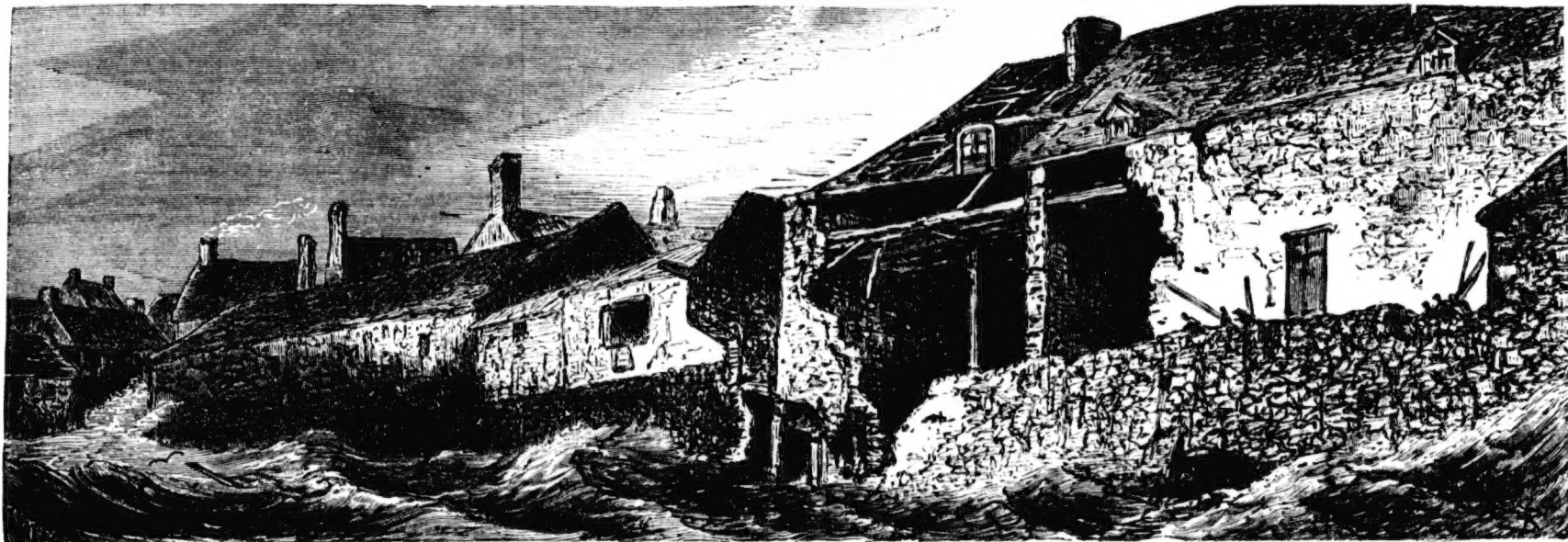
FUNERAL OF FUAD PACHA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORMS ON THE FRENCH COAST.

It is not in England alone that the recent tempests have resulted in very serious calamities. On the coast of France several places still show terrible signs of the storms that have been raging; and our Engravings represent the devastations at one or two points where the hurricane was most violent. It was at St. Servan, St. Malo, and adjacent places that the effects seem to have been most marked. At St. Servan the sea, which raged furiously with a high tide, carried away and completely destroyed the front of a large house that stood on the shore. The shipbuilding-yard of M. Lenormand, under the fort, was entirely demolished, and almost

all its contents were swept away, timber having been borne to a remarkable distance; and a poor woman who was blown from the heights into this yard sustained a fracture of the thigh. At St. Malo the tempest was all the more dreadful because of its long duration; and even in the great storm of December, 1863, the sea did not present a more tremendous spectacle. The Mole des Noires appeared only at intervals, since it was covered by the surge under the Esplanade Hollande, under the spur of the powder-mills, and near the Gate of St. Thomas, the whole sheet of water being flung bodily against the ramparts. From the distance the whole shore seemed to be wrecked and to shake with the concussion, while the violence of the wind increased

the size of the waves which, flooding the footway of Sillon, filled the land of Rocabey, that was mostly in a state of cultivation, and turned it into a great sheet of water. On the Quay of Napoleon and for the entire length of the Old Sillon, towards Paramé, the losses have been considerable. The Casino-square has been utterly demolished; the old oil-mill on the banks of the Grève has been destroyed down to its foundations, the waves having beaten over the very roof. At a neighbouring auberge the inhabitants were compelled to save their furniture and building materials. Houses shattered or in ruins; walls crumbled away; the streets changed almost into running streams; the sea inundating the Renard Foundry, where the moulds and apparatus have been destroyed,



EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORMS ON THE FRENCH COAST: HOUSE DEMOLISHED AT SAINT-SERVAN.

and the forges of other workshops abandoned to the waves;—the whole place presents a deplorable appearance of ruin.

Near Roz-sur-Couesnon the dyke has been broken away in several places, and the waves, making a breach, have inundated the cultivated plains that had previously been redeemed from the sea. Two farms that had been established there were completely swamped, and it became necessary to abandon property and save the lives of the people, as well as the sheep and cattle. It is in the canton of Pleines-Fougères that these dykes have been destroyed, and the great fissures in the dyke are so numerous that it is at present impossible to calculate the expense of its reparation; while the harvests have been lost by the incursion of the water, as it were, in a moment, and before any means could be taken for their preservation.

THE FUNERAL OF FUAD PACHA.

We have already published ample particulars of the circumstances attending the death of the late eminent Turkish statesman, Fuad Pacha, as well as of the funeral obsequies accorded to him on the removal of his body from Nice. The Engraving which we now publish completes the story, and portrays the funeral honours conferred upon the deceased statesman in the capital of the country he served so honestly and so ably when she had few able and honest men to serve her.

FLOODING OF BRIERLEY-HILL COLLIERY.

NINE LOCKS PIT at Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, was flooded by a sudden inflow of water on Wednesday week; and some thirteen men and boys were imprisoned in the workings, and to all appearance doomed to slow and terrible death by starvation. Strenuous efforts were made to save them, however; and these efforts have happily been crowned with success. The whole of the men and boys have been found, and with one exception all are alive.

On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, after 25,000 tons of

water had been pumped out of the pit, there was a slight derangement in the pumping machinery, and the work was stopped to make the needed reparation. During the silence consequent on the stoppage of the pumping, faint cries were heard from the bottom of the upcast shaft. Instantly they were responded to from the top, but it was ten o'clock before the difficulties of ventilation in the shaft were overcome, and picked men, who had for many hours been waiting the call to this duty, succeeded in getting into the highest workings. They found four men and a boy not far from the shaft, and all sensible. By this time there were 10,000 people upon the ground, all crowding towards the pit mouth; and as the searching party brought the imprisoned colliers to the surface, the multitude received them with loud shouts of applause. As far as the men have been able to explain, they suffered only from hunger; and the food they took down with them having been washed away by the water, they had nothing more to support life than the candles that were with them, stuck about the workings. They marked the receding of the water with lines of stones, and so observed the progress being made for their escape.

The work was now carried on with renewed hope. On Sunday evening the body of William Ashmore, who had become delirious and wandered away, was found about thirty-five yards from the spot where his comrades were recovered alive. All the attention of the searchers was now given to the deep workings, in which were the remaining five men and two boys. The water was drawn and the ventilation promoted by all available means. At frequent intervals during Sunday night men were sent down to watch how the water was receding, and to test the ventilation; and the searchers wading through the water in the "inset" up to their necks shouted in the direction of the workings as often as they went down. Till a quarter to three on Monday morning, however, the shouts elicited no response. At that hour the halloo of the searchers was replied to from out of the workings by the call of "All alive!" The reply was passed up the shaft, and other searchers, in all fourteen, descended; and, partly wading, partly swimming, and partly floating on rafts, made their way through the deep water to the place where six of the seven had gathered.

All these were placed singly upon the rafts and floated to the bottom of the shaft, up which they were taken in pairs. They were at once wrapped in blankets and carried, amidst the acclamations of the spectators, to an adjacent hovel.

It was decided to make a fresh search for the only missing man. The explorers found him in a desolate corner of one of the gate-roads, and were struck with amazement and delight upon ascertaining he still lived. But he was in a very helpless condition, and had to be removed with the utmost care. As the "cage" was being drawn upwards great excitement prevailed, and when it became generally known that the man who was being borne aloft—a husband, and the father of nine children—was yet alive, the enthusiasm was unbounded. Those who had so well earned their rest then went home to take it. Several had scarcely left the colliery for an hour since the occurrence of the calamity.

One man states that, during the time that they were in the pit they often had prayer-meetings, and they were on their knees when the first shout of their deliverers was heard. He says that they had previously abandoned all hope, and were preparing for death. They had given themselves up when that welcome shout greeted their ears. In the possession of one of the recently-imprisoned men is a bit of paper on which he had written as follows:—"Dear Wife and Children,—I am going to leave you; but let God's promise be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless children. Good-by, and may God bless you!" In the tobacco-box of another man was this:—"Dear wives, we are singing and praying while we are dying. Tell my brothers and sisters to follow God more than I ever did. I wrote this on Wednesday night, about a quarter past six o'clock. Dear parents, prepare to meet me in heaven!" It appears they ascertained the time of day by feeling the fingers of a watch, and both parties kept life by lying at the water's edge and breathing the air which was sent them each time the "tank" caused a "ripple."

There were great differences both in the situation and the character of the pitmen. One man came out quite fresh from an imprisonment of five days and five nights, laughed at the notion of assistance, lighted his pipe, and wanted to walk home. His



ROADWAY AT SAINT MALO DURING THE STORM.

first thought was to recollect that a coursing-match had been fixed for that day, and his first observation, "I hope Mantle's dog will win."

COLUMBIA MARKET.

If any one of the very few Londoners knowing London were asked to point out on a map of the huge quadrangle labyrinth of brickwork the spot which within the past six or eight years has been the most vilely notorious, the most squalid, the most pitifully ignorant, the most dangerously criminal, the cockney forefinger would, after hovering, as the point of Mr. Scadder's clasp-knife hovered over the chart of the city of Eden, descend on the region of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, bearing off towards Bethnal-green. In the thick, dark heart of this foul parish a transformation has been brought about that is wonderful to see. What has wholly been done there by one lady—Miss Burdett Coutts—will never be known. "District aids," clubs and organisations to meet the precarious needs of the poor; quietly-beneficent institu-

tions, like the Brown's-lane sewing-class, of which not one in five thousand newspaper readers, perhaps, ever heard, might attest the practical philanthropy of one who is as good as she is rich. Partly, however, the benefactions of Miss Coutts cannot but make themselves conspicuous. The range of dwellings, on the "model lodging-house" plan, named by her "Columbia-square," is a durable monument of the wisest and truest charity; and now, on ground that was a short time since the most infamous and degraded that has ever helped to swell the statistics of misery and crime, has arisen a market-place more like the architectural adornment of some European city, where art survives despite the barbarity of civilisation, than any other inclosed site that our overgrown town can boast. Columbia Market adjoins Columbia-square, in which nearly a thousand souls are comfortably sheltered, as human souls should be. The two establishments have been founded with the openly proclaimed intention and, we may say, the really unselfish hope that they will yield interest on the capital expended. Miss Coutts knows well enough that the test of anything's practical value is a public call for it, or,

at the least, a general willingness to accept and use the benefits which it affords. So we may congratulate her on the commercial estimate that Columbia Market will pay 5 per cent for the first year and 10 per cent afterwards. "Impossible," says the visitor from the west end of the town, half aggrieved by the thought that there is no market square in that quarter which is fit to hold a candle to Miss Coutts's new *halls*; "impossible; why, with all this beauty of decoration, with this hammered ironwork as honest and noble as that of the Middle Ages, with materials and workmanship the most substantial and costly, with Sicilian marble here, and Connemara marble there, and Aberdeen granite where Portland stone would have sufficed, and Portland stone where an ordinary builder would grudge a fair plaster covering to rough brickwork—with a majestic and beautiful campanile surmounting one side of the Gothic square and holding a fine peal of fifteen bells—with all these additaments, the actual outlay can never be remunerative as a trade speculation." Assuredly not. It is quite true that Miss Coutts and her confidential agents and advisers look for no return that will enter into calculations of cost on the score of

beauty. Something like fifty thousand pounds, or that sum and a few hundreds more, will have to be struck out of consideration. The lady founder has had, in truth, two objects in view, equally legitimate, but distinct. Undecorated, the solid construction of Columbia Market has cost £100,000; and it is on this part of the capital account that an annual return is counted. If, with a cultivated love of art, and a gentle desire to watch its good effect on others who will unconsciously, perhaps, but not less surely, profit by familiar intimacy with its beauties, Miss Burdett Coutts shall spend the trifle of £50,000 in matters of architectural ornament, who is to blame her? She has, in fact, rendered a separate and additional service that may indirectly help to ensure the reimbursement of the principal and more apparently useful boon; for she has raised up a class of skilled workmen, whose improved intelligence will make them better tenants and better customers. It is a very significant fact that the beautiful work of the entrance-gates has all been accomplished by men who had to be taught this artistic labour expressly for the purpose; and in all parts of the building, whether masonry, carpentry, or smith's work, the high standard prescribed will have unfailingly raised the artisan and the humblest labourer some grades in the knowledge of their crafts.

Last Saturday this new market-square, which has sprung up in five years on the desolate back-slums of Shoreditch-churchyard, and which is to be open for public traffic on the 28th of next month, was inspected by a deputation of the Metropolitan Board of Works, representing all the London parishes, and invited to meet Miss Burdett Coutts, on the completion of her latest work of citizenship. Miss Coutts was accompanied by the Earl of Harrowby and his daughter-in-law, Lady Mary Sandon; and the visitors, having been courteously received by the hostess of the day, and by the committee appointed to manage her market—namely, Mr. Edmund Johnson, one of the Middlesex magistrates, the chairman; Mr. H. A. Darbishire, the architect of the market, of Holly Village, of Columbia-square, and of all Miss Coutts's public buildings devoted to purposes of the best charity; Mr. John Hassard, Miss Coutts's secretary; and Mr. Gerald Young, the secretary to the market committee—passed through the several departments, and were then entertained at luncheon in one of the principal offices. The market stands on two acres of land, bounded on the north by New-street, Hackney-road, and on the south by Crab Tree-row. The space inclosed by four blocks of buildings, with arcades, is nearly square, and contains an open quadrangle, in the centre of which is a fountain. On the south side is the principal entrance, a fine Gothic archway; and here, too, are suites of rooms that will be let to City clerks and others, who justly complain that, while the habitations of the labouring class are being improved, the classes which are some few social degrees above them are pretty generally left in a helpless condition as regards their dwelling-places. The residence of the clerk of the market is also in the gate-house, which is three stories high, with a tower containing large filtering cisterns, whence the building is supplied with pure water. East and west, beneath the arcades, are shops with dwellings attached to them. These are for the first-class dealers, there being four classes in all, of whom, after the householders, are the keepers of shops, who may live elsewhere or have tenements in a separate part of the building; thirdly, the renters of covered stalls; and, fourthly, the costermongers, who will occupy the open quadrangle with their barrows. The market-hall, on the north side, may be visited from any part of the town for its true architectural beauty. We have intimated that its materials and its workmanship are the best that intelligence and art and money could bring together for worthy ends; and we will record a little incident in the erection of this fine hall that shows the force of a good example. The clustered granite and marble shafts, and the less ornamental masonry, were all so excellent that, when Messrs. Cubitt and Co., the builders, were ordered to roof the hall with yellow pine, they said, "Though yellow pine may be good, pitch pine, which costs twice as much, is better; and we will make the roof of pitch pine at our own expense." This has been done; and, though the ordinary observer might not be able to distinguish the difference, he will appreciate it, being told. Indeed, the hall and its spire of Gothic masonry are beautiful in their completeness, outside and inside; and the sculpture on the southern front may be noticed as the work of a young and rising artist, Mr. Percival Ball, who has taken the gold and silver medal of the Royal Academy, and whose great promise of future excellence has found for him an encouraging friend in Miss Burdett Coutts.

THE SITE FOR THE LAW COURTS.

ON Monday evening the question of the site for the new law courts was discussed before a select audience at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby. Among those present were Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B., Mr. Street, Mr. J. Young, and many gentlemen who have been associated with the subject. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., who illustrated his observations by reference to large maps. He very earnestly advocated the Carey-street site. Declaring that by taking a square mile northward from the Strand, bounded on the east by Chancery-lane and on the north by the neighbourhood of Russell-square, the chief of the population would be found to be connected with the law, or associated with the law, he asked the audience to consider what a vast evil would be created if all these people had to cross the Strand to transact their business with all our law courts, as they would if the Thames Embankment site were adopted. As a contrast to this, he said the Carey-street site would lessen the traffic on our great thoroughfares by the adoption of new streets leading east and west from Carey-street; that to the east, being over the higher level, would relieve the Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street ways, while that west would relieve the Strand. He suggested that subways from Holborn to the courts would relieve the north ways, and these subways, by being continued to Serjeants' Inn and the Temple, would place all the centres of the law in connection with the Temple of Justice. These subways, he urged, could be so made as not to tempt the general traveller to use them. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the great advantage the concentration of the courts would give in causing time to be saved alike to the practitioner, the suitor, the witnesses, and all others, and declared that the adoption of the Embankment site would be a retrograde step. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in the course of a very long speech, contrasted the advantage and disadvantages of both sites. He declared that, not only was the north side to be considered, but the south side of the Thames, for he said the southern side contained the suburban residences of a very large portion of those having connection with the law. And then as to means of reaching the Embankment site, there were broad roads, omnibuses, a railway, and other facilities, in addition to which the properties standing on the Strand point of the embankment site were very loose, and would not entail a large amount of purchase-money. Then, as to what could be done with the Carey-street site, he urged that Gray's Inn, Bedford-row, Hatton-garden, and other places on the Holborn site were dead or dying as dwellings for the lawyers; and suggested that those places should be given up for building-sites for working-men's houses, which were much wanted, while the professional men there could take up dwellings on the Carey-street site. He also suggested that, as Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, ought to come down, the Benchers might adapt a part of Somerset House, from which there would be an exodus of Government officials, and so be on an equality with the Templars in respect to the advantage of proximity to the courts and offices. He declared that by his scheme the cost of site would be only £1,500,000, as compared with the expenses of the other, with its approaches, of over £3,000,000. Mr. J. Young, who had been a member of the Royal Commissions for considering the question, followed, and declared that, though the choice of the Carey-street site had been made when the Thames Embankment scheme seemed but a dream, yet had that site been opened to them he would still have thrown in his voice for the Carey-street site, and he read a statement of Sir

J. Coleridge in the report, as the view of the Commission, that it was advisable not to have the courts and offices on the banks of the Thames. He protested against the delay which would ensue if the questions were again considered, pointing out that the matter had been in hand for many years, and £800,000 had been already expended. Mr. Street spoke on some matter of details, and stated that some of the alleged disadvantages of the Carey-street site as stated by Sir Charles Trevelyan did not exist, and the alleged advantages of the Embankment in respect of its expansiveness would be found to be overstated. Eventually the discussion was adjourned just before eleven o'clock at night, and the proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MUSICAL MEMORANDA.

There have this week been two performances of Handel's "Messiah" at Exeter Hall, both of which were eminently successful. The first took place on Monday evening, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin, on which occasion the principal solo parts were taken by Miss Arabella Smyth, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lander, all of whom acquitted themselves in a highly satisfactory manner, as did the trumpeter of the evening, Mr. Thomas Harper. The second performance of Handel's great work was on Thursday evening, under the auspices, for the first time, of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association. Mr. Thomas Gardner was the conductor; and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Nelson Varley, and Signor Foli the solo vocalists. The chorus was full and effective; trumpet obligato, Mr. Thomas Harper; principal first violin, Mr. W. Henri Eayres; organist, Mr. Nicholas Heins; and the whole oratorio was given in a perfect and finished style.

The performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir last week were distinguished by the first appearance of Mr. Edward Murray as a vocalist after his return from Italy, where he has been pursuing his studies for some time past. Mr. Murray seems scarcely to have completed his student work; but we would like further opportunities of judging before pronouncing a definite opinion as to his merits. He was very well received by the audience, and that at least says something for his power of pleasing.

The last Monday Popular Concert of the season, and the director's benefit, once more drew together one of those magnificent musical crowds for which St. James's Hall has been famous ever since Mr. Arthur Chappell's firm faith in the good taste of the English public led him to announce classical concerts for the shilling multitude. The assembly were not disappointed, for the company was in full force, and their performances were admirable.

Miss Christine Nilsson, it appears, will not be a member of the combined operatic troupe during the approaching season. Her reasons for declining to "make one" of the joint company are—that she was engaged to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre only, and under the sole direction of Mr. Mapleson; that Mr. Gye has refused compliance with certain conditions stipulated for in the event of her being placed at the disposal of the new management; and that in the published programme parts are assigned to other artists for which she had specifically stipulated. Several prominent members of the orchestra and chorus of the Royal Italian Opera Company have also seceded.

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Company publish a good deal of music, and they get it up in unexceptionable style in all respects save one, and that is, that there is often a tinge of vulgarity or snobishness about it. If we remember rightly, they were the publishers who brought out the trumpery songs called "Our dear Old Church of England," "God bless our Sailor Prince," "The Soldiers of our Land," and other pieces of like calibre, the music of which, had it been the best that was ever written, would have been rendered preposterously ridiculous by the wretched words with which it was allied. It must be allowed, however, that Messrs. Cocks and Company are somewhat cosmopolitan in the range of subjects they patronise. They do not confine themselves to the "Church and Throne" line of business; they affect the music-hall school as well. Some weeks ago we had occasion to mention that they had just published a new song for the frequenters of the halls called "Medicine Jack," and now we have before us two more songs from the same source and designed for the same sort of audience. The one is called "Put it down to me," the other "B. R. A. G." Both are written and composed by Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty; but about neither of them do we care to offer an opinion, further than to say that the "moral" of "B. R. A. G." has some value. It is to this effect:—

Don't say you can do what you can't, Sirs;
Don't say you can't do what you can;
For, believe me, the worst of all bores, Sirs,
Is a bumptious and bragging young man.

There! That may not be very elegant, but there is a good deal of sense in it; and we hope all young men who have heard the song, in music-hall or elsewhere, did not fail to take the hint conveyed.

A third song, however, of a decidedly different character, also emanates from the establishment in New Burlington-street. This is entitled "When the Roses Blow," and has something more than mere flunkeyism or vulgar snobbery to recommend it. The words and music are both pretty, the former being by R. Reece, and the latter by G. B. Allen—we cannot prefix Mr., or Mrs., or Miss to the names, because we have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of either poet or composer, and so are in ignorance as to which of the "two sexes of man" they belong. That does not matter, however; their song, we dare say, will recommend itself—and them—wherever it makes its way.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

GOOD Friday is always a great day at the Crystal Palace. The attendance for each of the past eight years has been between 45,000 and 50,000 persons. From the additional attractions this year, it may be fairly assumed that the numbers will not be below the average.

The palace will be opened at nine in the morning, and between that hour and half-past one opportunity will be offered for inspecting the various fine-arts courts and collections of the palace. Foremost among the novelties may be named the newly arranged Picture Gallery and the beautiful Alhambra Court, which, now having been completely rebuilt, will, with the Tropical Department (in which latter are included the collections of parrots and other birds, the monkey-house, &c.), be thrown open for inspection.

The full band of the Royal Artillery, the most extensive military band in the English service, conducted by Mr. Smyth, will play selections of sacred music in the afternoon. At half-past three a grand sacred concert will be given on the Handel orchestra, for which the combined services of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Carola, and Madame Rudersdorf (three of our eminent sopranos), Mr. L. Thomas, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves (a host in himself) have been secured. Mr. Thomas Harper will also take part as trumpet. In addition to the band of the Royal Artillery, the full band of the Crystal Palace Company (considerably enlarged) and the festival organ will be employed. The concert will be conducted by Mr. Manns; terminating before half-past five o'clock. After the concert, selections of sacred music will be played by Mr. James Coward on the festival organ, and the palace will be illuminated until nine o'clock.

A variety of special attractions have also been engaged for the day by Mr. Pulleyn—as, for instance, the Siamese Twins. They can only appear at the palace on this day, and will be accompanied by the Circassian Lady and the Nova Scotian Giantess. Mr. Silvester's talking lion, the automaton chessplayer, the moving figures and scenes of M. Thiodon, the great zoetrope, &c., will be on exhibition.

The Oxford and Cambridge boats, in which the great University

race was rowed, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., will also be on view daily during the holidays.

The park and grounds are now in a very forward state, the lakes and ornamental waters being quite full, and affording ample accommodation for the numerous boats engaged thereon.

Commencing on Easter Monday, the holiday attractions are extremely varied, comprising a grand burlesque on "Blue Beard," by Mr. E. T. Smith, with new scenery by Mr. Fenton, with gorgeous dresses and decorations and 150 performers. Besides this, a miscellaneous entertainment will be given, combining the talents of the Vokes family (whose burlesques are so much enjoyed); Majilton, the demon hat performer; the brothers Daniell, the very clever musical clowns, whose performances at Christmas attracted so much attention; the two American gorillas; and the Martens family, in their musical burlesques, &c., the whole forming the most complete and varied attraction for holiday-makers ever offered, even at the Crystal Palace.

Another feature of great interest will be the exhibition in the Concert Hall of a scene specially designed by Mr. Matt Morgan, representing St. Peter's at Rome as illuminated for Easter. This has been painted from drawings and designs taken specially for the company at Easter last year, and, considering the interest now taken by the many English who visit Rome annually at this period, it will no doubt prove highly attractive, and afford to those unable to make the costly trip to Rome some idea of the beauty of the display.

The railway arrangements are particularly complete, the extensions of the various metropolitan and suburban lines affording unusual facilities for reaching the palace, while the excursions from the great leading lines are much more numerous than heretofore.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF WICKLOW, K.P.—The Right Hon. William Howard, Earl of Wicklow, Viscount Wicklow, and Baron Clonmore, in the Peerage of Ireland, and an Irish representative peer, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wicklow, and a Knight of the order of St. Patrick, died on Monday morning, at his residence, in Cavendish-square, after a short illness. He was the eldest son of William, third Earl of Wicklow, by Eleanor, only daughter of the Hon. Francis Caulfield, and was born Feb. 13, 1788. He succeeded his father on his death, Sept. 27, 1818; and married, in 1816, Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton, fourth daughter of the first Marquis of Abercorn, by whom, who died in 1860, he leaves issue three daughters—namely, Lady Frances, married to the Hon. Colin Lindsay; Lady Anne, married first to Richard, late Earl Milford, and afterwards to Mr. Eyre; and Lady Katharine, married to the Hon. Arthur Petre. We believe that Mr. Charles Arnold Howard, son of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, by his second marriage, with Sarah, daughter of Mr. Charles Hamilton, of Hamwood, in the county of Meath, succeeds to the Earldom.

ADMIRAL GRENFELL.—Mr. John Pascoe Grenfell, Admiral of the Brazilian navy, and for many years past Brazilian Consul at Liverpool, died last Saturday, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a son of the late Mr. J. G. Grenfell, of London, and at eleven years of age commenced life under the East India Company, and made several voyages to and from India, first as a midshipman and then as mate. In 1819 he took service under the Chilean Republic, and became Lieutenant under the command of Lord Cochrane, who was Admiral of the Chilean naval forces, and took part in the War of Independence against Spain. On the conclusion of the war, in 1823, Lieutenant Grenfell accompanied Lord Cochrane to Brazil, and engaged in the service of that new State against Portugal. He afterwards saw much service in the war with the Argentine Confederation; and in a naval fight off Buenos Ayres in July, 1826, he lost his right arm, for which he received a pension. In 1829 he married Donna Maria Dolores, the daughter of a dignitary of Monte Video. In 1844 he was made a Rear-Admiral, and received the Queen's permission to hold his rank and continue in the service of the Emperor of Brazil. In 1846 he came to England and became Brazilian Consul-General, residing at Liverpool. In 1850 a misunderstanding arose between the Argentine Republic and that of Monte Video, in which Brazil was involved. Rear-Admiral Grenfell was placed in supreme naval command, and, in conjunction with Count Caxias and others, brought the campaign to a speedy conclusion. He was then promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In August, 1852, he resigned his command, and, returning to Liverpool, resumed his civil appointment, which he continued to hold until his death.

SIR FREDERICK SHELLEY, BART.—The Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley, Bart., who died on Friday week, was the second son of Sir John, sixth Baronet, by the only daughter and heir of Mr. Thomas Winkley, of Brockholes, Lancashire. He was born in 1809, and married, in 1845, Charlotte Martha, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hippley, of Lambourne, Berks, and had been Rector of Beer Ferris, Devon, since 1841. He succeeded his brother, Sir John Villiers Shelley, seventh Baronet, on his death, in January, 1867, who, it will be recollected, was member of Parliament for Westminster in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to July, 1855. He is succeeded by his son John, born in 1848.

SIR JOHN THOMAS SELWIN, BART.—The above Baronet died, on Saturday last, at his residence, Down Hall, Harlow, Essex, aged eighty-five. The late Sir John Thomas Selwin, Bart., was the fourth son of the late Sir James Ibbetson, second Baronet, who died in 1795, by the daughter of Mr. Gaygill, of Shore House, Yorkshire. He was born in 1786, and married a daughter of the late General John Leveson-Gower, of Bill Hill, Berks. He succeeded his nephew in the Baronetcy in 1861, and assumed the name of Selwin in 1825. The deceased Baronet is succeeded by his son, Henry John, born in 1826, who married, in 1850, the Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Copley, eldest daughter of the late Lord Lyndhurst, which lady died in 1865; he married secondly, in 1867, Eden, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thackeray, and widow of Sir Charles Ibbetson, fifth Baronet, and assumed the name of Ibbetson instead of Selwin on his second marriage. The present Baronet has been member for South and West Essex since July, 1865.

THE NEW POACHING ACT.—EXTRAORDINARY CONVICTION.—At the County Sessions at Bridgnorth, last Saturday, William Bowen, of Bridgnorth, was charged with resisting Police-Constable Walton, on the 11th inst., in the execution of his duty. Mr. Batte appeared for the defendant. The constable said he met the defendant on the highway leading to Erdington, about half-past eleven o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. Defendant had something bulky in his coat pocket. Suspecting that he had been poaching, witness attempted to search him, but defendant resisted and wanted to fight the officer. The defendant afterwards told the officer he was willing to be searched, if the constable would take him into a house, but he would not be searched on the highway. The officer refused. Mr. Batte contended that the defendant had committed no offence. It had not been proved that his client had any game in his possession, nor had it been proved that he was on lands in search of game. He was willing to be searched, but not on the highway. He had hitherto borne a good character. The Bench considered the case had been proved, and they fined the defendant 1s.; costs, 13s.

THE LATE MAJORITY.—The majority by which the second reading of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill was carried on Wednesday morning is the largest which has backed the policy of any Minister within modern times. It stands out in extraordinary contrast to the majorities which governed vital party divisions for very many years. Less than three years ago the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Bill was saved by 5 only, and the Government ultimately succumbed to a majority of 11. Lord Palmerston's majority of 18 on the Danish question in 1864 was looked upon as being of a most decisive character, while, in 1859, one of 13 served to place the Liberals in power, and to keep the Conservatives in opposition for seven years. Lord Palmerston left office in 1858 on a majority of 19; he had dissolved Parliament in the previous year when defeated by 16. The Derby Government of 1852 was ejected by 19. In fact, from the retirement of Sir Robert Peel from power in 1847 to the revival of the Irish Church question by Mr. Gladstone in 1868, if a majority on a great question exceeded 20, it was regarded as a triumphant success. The nearest approach to the numbers which fled into the lobbies on Wednesday morning was in a division on a vote of no confidence in the Whig Ministry in September, 1841. Sir Robert Peel then mustered 300 supporters, and the Ministerialists 269, or a minority of 31.

